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THE IVY GREEN.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Oh, a dainty plant is the Ivy green,
That creepeth o'er ruins old!
Of right choice food are his meals, I ween,
In his cell so lone and cold.
The walls must be crumbled, the stone decayed,
To please his dainty whim;
And the smouldering dust that years have made,
Is a merry meal for him.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the Ivy green.

Fast he steaieth on though he wears no wings,
And a staunch old heart as he.
How closely he twineth, how tight he clings
To his friend the huge Oak Tree!
And slily he traileth along the ground,
And his leaves he gently waves,
As he joyously hugs and crawleth round
The rich mould of dead men's graves.
Creeping where grim death has been,
A rare old plant is the Ivy green.

Whole ages have fled and their works decayed,
And nations have scattered been;
But the stout old Ivy shall never fade,
From its hale and hearty green.
The brave old plant in its lonely days,
Shall fasten upon the past;
For the stateliest building man can raise,
Is the Ivy's food at last.
Creeping on, where time has been,
A rare old plant is the Ivy green.

(From Putnam's Monthly for July.)

POEM BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

TO FRANCES ——,

ON HER BIRTHDAY, MARCH TWENTY-THIRD.

Out of the white beleaguering lines,
Passing the pickets, beyond the pines,
The herald March comes blustering down,
Proclaiming the news o'er field and town.
That Winter, the stubborn, invading foe,
Is hurriedly striking his tents of snow,
Raising a siege which may cost his crown.

A wonderful herald is this same March,
With gusty robes and flashy hair!
How boldly under the spring-time arch,
He wakes the world with martial air!
And, while his winding clarion rings,
What a list of natal days he brings!

Just a score of suns and three,
On a beautiful isle in Manhatten bay,
He blew to the four winds, far and free,
And the southern birds came up straightway,
And the earliest flowers peered forth to see,
And the brooks threw by their icy chains,
Gazing abroad for April rains,
And the buds looked out on every spray,
And the soft south breeze came near to say
Some flattering message it brought from May.

All Nature, thrilling through and through,
Pulsed and glowed with a pleasure new,
As if aware that the wild March horn
Announced the hour that you were born!
—Aware that took benignant smile,
Gladdening the land from shore to shore,
Had fallen in grace on the lovely isle,
Giving the flowers one lily more!
Giving the brooks a sister tongue—
A lovely mate to all sweet things—
The dove and the wren beside the door,
While over the place the soft air sung,
"For me another life-birds sings!"

And, catching a gleam of the light, which shed
A household sunshine o'er your birth,
The angels of heaven looked round and said,
"One of our sisters has gone to earth!"

And every time the loud month rings
His third and twentieth clarion clear,
They whisper, in groups, with folded wings,
"This is the morn she left us here!"
Then circles the songs in airier play,
Cheering the high ancestral dome,
"This is the beautiful blossoming day,
That brings her one year nearer home!"
But yet so glad are the groups to know
That something of heaven to earth is won,
That while they guard your path below,
They patiently wait your mission done.

Then let the loud month blow at will,
And winter strikes his tents anew;
May many a spring-time find you still
On earth—for it hath need of you!

A Funny Bird.

A recent traveler in Australia, thus describes the performance of a tame cockatoo, known by its pet name of "the Doctor."

It pretended to have a violent toothache, and nursed its beak in its claw, rocking itself backward and forward as if in the greatest agony, and, in answer to all the remedies which were proposed, croaking out, "Oh, it ain't a bit of good!" and finally, sliding up to the edge of its perch, and saying in a hoarse but confidential whisper: "Give us a drop of whisky, do!"

It would also pretend to sew, holding a little piece of cloth underneath its claw which rested on the perch and going through the motions with the other, getting into difficulties with its thread, and finally setting a loud song in praise of sewing machines, just as if it were an advertisement.

The "Doctor's" best performance is when he imitates a hawk. He reserves this fine piece of acting until his mistress is feeding her poultry; then, when all the hens and chickens, turkeys and pigeons are in the quiet enjoyment of their breakfast or supper, the peculiar shrill cry of a hawk is heard overhead, and the "Doctor" is seen circling in the air, uttering a scream occasionally. The fowls never find out that it is a hoax, but run to shelter, cackling in the greatest alarm—hens cackling loudly for their chicks, turkeys crouching under the bushes, the pigeons taking refuge in their house. As soon as the ground is quite clear, cocky changes his wild note for peals of laughter from a high tree, and finally, alighting on the top of a hencoop filled with trembling chickens, remarks, in a suffocated voice, "You'll be the death of me!"

Miss Tiggs Secret.

(J. W. Watson in Lippincott's Magazine for July.)

Miss Tiggs was not the legitimate and accepted form of old maid, or, in other words, Miss Tiggs was not tall, scraggy, prim and sharp-nosed. On the contrary, Miss Tiggs was of the roley-poley order, short, plump and full-faced, and without a bit more primness than was necessary to keep up the dignity of the profession into which the fortune of life had cast her, for Miss Tiggs kept a boarding-school for young ladies, and we all know that dignity is essential in keeping young ladies from too great exuberance as sternness is for young gentlemen afflicted with the same complaint.

Miss Tiggs' school was fashionable, the number of her scholars, according to her circular, being "limited," but, according to her private programme, there being always an opening for one more. In this respect Miss Tiggs' schoo's was not unlike a street-car--never full. It was, as she always expressed it to the parents, "more like an elegant home than an institution of learning." And so it was, in a great degree, for there's no denying the fact that the little woman did all she could to make her young ladies comfortable, and while she did not ignore style, put forth her most strenuous efforts toward the solidities of life, and managed to win the affections of her pupils not only by that liberality, but by the genuine kindness of her heart and her forgiving disposition. Many a little breaking away from discipline did Miss Tiggs overlook when she found that it did not proceed from willfulness or wickedness--an overs looking which was apt to encourage the young ladies in many a droll escapde, but also had the advantage of restraining them from doing anything they felt could give Miss Leonora Tiggs real pain.

Besides her pupils, Miss Leonora had two nephews— one an inmate of the establishment, and one away at school in a distant city at Miss Tiggs' expense whom she had not seen for nearly five years. The one who was an inmate of the establishment, a youth of twenty, Walter Askham by name, was under continual sentence of banishment, or, in other words, since he had reached the mature age of fifteen had been told daily that he was too old to be a dweller in the same house with his aunt's twenty-five rosebuds, and that he must make up his mind to immediate removal. He had made up his mind, but somehow the sentence, though reiterated almost daily, was never carried into effect, and so this wolf remained in the fold.

It is, however, only giving the ——, as personified in Walter Askham, his due to declare that during those five years he had behaved with wondrous propriety. He had given up romping with the girls and playing practical jokes on them. He had not been known, for longer than that, to dress any of them up in his clothes or himself in theirs, and in fact had attained to the character of a most exemplary young man, having risen in the employ of Bunns, Brown & Co., during that five years, from only an errand-boy to the responsible position of second book-keeper, with a salary not to be sneezed at for a young man of twenty.

To say that Walter, out of all the twent-five charming pupils of Lenora, did not see anything to charm him into breaking through that terrible line of demarkation his aunt had laid down for him, would be saying almost more than human nature is capable of. There was one, the neatest and sweetest little body that ever ate bread and butter—which her name it was Kate Dillon, and her age sweet sixteen—that he was especially fond of, and that state of things had existed for four years, since the very first day she had been taken into Miss Tiggs' school, which happened in this way.

When Miss Tiggs went to school herself, she had an intimate, Lillie Price by name, with whom the school companionship was perpetuated. Lillie married, and after six years of matrimony was left a widow with one daughter. Six years' more struggle with the world as a widow, and Lillie one day laid down the load of life, and left this daughter to the tender mercies of the world as embodied in Miss Leonora Tiggs, who closed the eyes of the dying woman, and breathed in her ear the comforting assurance that Katie should never want a mother while she lived; and well she kept her promise, for in the four years she had been under her hands she had grown into as elegant a little lady as could be found in a summer day's walk, and as wonderfully in love with Walter Askham as it was possible to be. All this could not help leaking out, and into Miss Tiggs' eyes and ears, and, as a consequence, troubled her amazingly. One restriction after the other had she put on the couple, but all seemed to be of no avail, and simply made the young lovers regard her as a tyrant and one whose breast was not susceptible of the *grande passion.*

At last came the climax. Miss Tiggs entered the breakfast-room one morning noiselessly and suddenly, and caught Miss Katie kissing Walter right upon the lips. This was too much, and the fiat went forth. Had she caught Walter kissing Katie, there might have been some condoning, but the act reversed showed malice prepense, and on the spot the sentence of separation went forth—separation, not banishment for Walter from the Tiggs mansion—for Miss Leonora could not so suddenly make up her mind to so serious a step—but the rigid confinement of Katie to the girls' apartments, and the changing of Walter's room, so that he would be isolated and the lovers have no chance of meeting. This was the terrible sentence of Miss Tiggs, and a sentence that was carried immediately into effect, Miss Tiggs announcing to Walter, as she rebuked him for his heinous immorality, that within a very few days he would have an opportunity of judging what he ought to be by taking as his exemplar his cousin Bob, who was to spend a month from school with her for the first time in five years. This fact did not interest Walter much, for really nothing did interest him save Katie, and the only point on which he could dwell in connection with the new-comer was curiosity. Cousin Bob, according to aunt Leonora's idea, was perfection. He was only thirteen, but an Admirable Crichton. What he couldn't do wasn't worth doing, and as to good looks, he had more of them than he knew what to do with, and was expected with them every hour at Miss Tiggs' establishment.

To change the scene to the girls' apartments. Poor katie had now been one whole week that she had not seen Walter, and she was not only broken-hearted, but desperate. The gossip among the girls about the coming cousin Bob did not move her one bit. She knew nothing, could think of nothing, but Walter, and as long as Miss Tiggs was in the house it would be impossible for her to see him; and Miss Tiggs was always in when Walter was. All the girls pitied Katie, but what could all the girls do against Fate? But there was one very little girl, and as reckless as she was little, and as full of fun as she was reckless. This very little girl was always up to all mischief that could be hatched, and had often been heard solemnly to bemoan the ancient days when the girls had such fun—when they used to dress up in Walter's clothes and play various pranks, generally ending in some sort of punishment from Miss Tiggs, which was only looked upon as the salt that flavored the affair. This very little girl it was, putting that and that together, who one day said to Katie, who was only waiting for a proper opportunity to burst into a real hearty cry—

"Why don't you dress up and pass yourself off with Miss Tiggs for Cousin Bob, and then you can see Walter as much as you please."

Now it was a dreadful thing for this very little girl to say such a wicked thing as this, so very little as she was, too; but what shall we say of Katie, who took her as quick as lightning in her arms, and said.

"Oh, you dear little creature! how smart you are! I'll do it, right away."

Well, well! the wickedness of young ladies at boarding-schools never can be estimated, and therefore there need be no wonderment when we assert that Katie and this very little girl were very soon laying their good-looking heads together and contriving how this notable plot could be accomplished, and at last concluding that nothing could be done without calling in the aid of Molly.

Now, Molly was the maid-of-all-work for the young ladies—general dressing-maid, chamber-maid, errand-maid, and, made to do all kinds of things either by love or bribery; the first being the motive with Katie Dillon, for Molly had been heard several times unblushingly to declare that she would run her head off to serve that young lady, though how far running one's head off can serve any person is a problem not easily solved.

And now these three, Katie, Molly and this very little girl, have their heads together, and from the combination was solved—first, that a suit of clothes must be got, which Molly settled by engaging to borrow the Sunday-go-to meetings of a nephew, which she had presented him herself; and why wouldn't she borrow them, which—taking Katie in with her eye—would just fit? After this master-stroke the trouble was almost over, for there was nothing else but to manage the arrival between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, this being the hour between school and supper, and also of Walter's coming home, and the time when Miss Tiggs always went out. It was a bold move, but Molly could fix it. The deception could not be expected to last long, for Miss Tiggs must soon find it out and punishment must follow, but Katie was willing to take all risks, so that she should only once again pass an hour with Walter.

Is there any wonder, therefore, that when Miss Tiggs returned from her afternoon exercise, Molly, who was on the watch, announced that Mr. Robert Tiggs had arrived and was at that moment in the parlor, and that Miss Leonora, with a pleasant flush mantling her yet good-looking cheeks, made very hasty steps toward that spot, and caught in her arms an apparently good-looking boy of about thirteen, who modestly returned her caresses and answered the hundred questions that were showered upon him? How came he to arrive a day sooner than expected? Anxiety to see his aunt. Where was his trunk? Left behind, to be delivered to-morrow, for the same reason. Delicate flattery! how could Miss Tiggs withstand it? She was delighted. Several times she held nervous and blushing boy at arms' length and declared, delightedly, that she could see nothing of the likeness of five years ago, he had so improved; and then, leading him up in front of the mirror, affirmed that he had grown very like herself—in fact, the likeness must strike everybody.

How many kisses and embraces all this was interspersed with cannot be recorded, but in the midst of it in walked Walter. The meeting between the cousins was a queer one. On his entrance, Walter was constrained and offered his hand, but Cousin Bob, however backward he might have been with Aunt Leonora, was not so with Walter, for in a moment he had his arms around his neck, and gave him one of the soundest kisses on the lips that had been seen or heard in that house for many a long day. Aunt Leonora saw this approvingly, but Walter rather winced under it at first, until, as it were, suddenly undergoing a revolution of sentiment, he gave a quick, piercing look at his new cousin, and as vehemently caught him in his arms and duplicated the kiss; which was all that was wanted to make Miss Tiggs burst out in a little cry of admiration, and clap her plump little hands with as much delight as though she had found a penny.

After this there was nothing for Miss Tiggs to display her delight in so practical a way as in a question of supper. For over a week Walter had taken his supper alone, to keep him away from Katie, but to-night, according to Miss Tiggs' arrangement, Cousin Bob should take supper with him; and away she flutiered to make the arrangement.

Now, we are not going to intrude on the privacy of these two cousins when left alone by their aunt; so we will not only close the scene on this part, but on the supper, only asserting that if ever there were two perfectly happy cousins, that roof sheltered them. In fact, Miss Tiggs knew it, for as they rose from the table this litile lady said.

"I'm so delighted, Bob, to think that you and Walter have taken so great a fancy to each other that I am going to leave you as much together as possible. You shall always breakfast and sup together." ("Just like you, aunt, you are always so good," says Walter. Bob said nothing.) "And," resumed Miss Tiggs, "I have given Molly orders to change the single bedstead in your room, Walter, and put in a double one. You shall sleep together."

This was kind; but why there should come to the faces of these two happy cousins such a blank look of sudden misery, none could define but themselves. Certainly. Miss Tiggs could not, for this elderly young lady was proverbially short of sight, and desperately fought against the use of glasses except in the retiracy of her own room. Therefore it was that the blank look must have escaped her notice, though Walter felt that she had read to their very hearts' cores when, a few moments afterward, and before their speech was restored, she said in a grave and altered tone of voice—

"Walter, you can go up stairs for half an hour. I wish to have some talk with your *cousin.*" (She certainly did emphasise cousin.") He can go with me to my room, and I will ring when I want you."

And so these two happy cousins separated, each feeling like detected felons led to their punishment.

We shall follow Katie to Miss Riggs' room, where they arrived without a word spoken on either side. It was a very droll beginning that Miss Tiggs made toward having "some talk." Firstly, she turned the gas, which had been burning brightly, to so low a point that there was something less than "a dim religious light" in the room; and secondly, she went deliberately to a closet and bringing forth a bottle labelled "Sherry" and two glasses, set them on the table, filled the glasses, and motioning for her companion to do the same, she quietly emptied one of them. This was an extraordinary refection for Miss Tiggs, and only indulged in on momentous occasions, as the recipient of the hospitality knew, though only by hearsay. This disposed of, she settled herself in a large easy chair, and motioned her *ci-devant* nephew to a seat at her feet; then, without further preliminaries, she opened on the trembling girl.

"Robert," says Miss Tiggs, "I have much to say to you, and I feel that I must say it to-night, before I sleep."

"Robert!" says Katie to herself. "Then she has not detected me."

"For," resumed Miss Tiggs, "there's no knowing what a night or day may bring forth."

Katie thought so too.

"While you were away from me, Robert, I did not feel the importance of this as I do now, but seeing you has brought it all to my mind, and I feel that you must and ought to know it."

Katie did not feel so sure of that, but was afraid to dissent.

"I am going now to tell you some part of my past life; but while I want this known to yourself, so that in case of my death you will know how to act, while I am living you must keep it always a secret locked in your own breast."

Oh dear! what was Kate Dillon to do now? Here was some fearful revelation coming that she did not want, and which she was to be sworn to keep. There was no help for it; hear it she must. Miss Tiggs went on:

"Robert, the world, even to my own relatives, has always considered me unmarried. This is not true. I have been married, and you are my child."

Oh horrors! for Kate Dillon to sit there and listen to such a confession, which she knew was not intended for her ears! She buried her face in her hands while Miss Tiggs burst into a succession of sobs:

"My poor boy, I don't wonder you hide your face for shame of your mother. And yet it is all true, At an age when I should have been thinking of anything else—for I had reached thirty-five—I loved your father and married him. He was an English teacher, and for fear of the world's opinion, I kept the marriage secret."

How Katie did squirm on the little stool at the good lady's feet, and how guilty she felt in listening to all this; but she could not speak, for her tongue clove to the roof of her month.

"Three months after we were married, my poor Robert, your father, left me for a few weeks to go home and close his old parent's eyes, and I never saw him again. The vessel in which he sailed was never heard of."

Katie sobbed aloud, and buried her face in Mrs. Twiggs' lap, half in shame at her deceit and half in sympathy; for she dearly loved her adopted mother, and felt her sorrows were her own.

"Shortly after that you were born, and from that time I have always passed you off as my nephew, though I knew it was wrong; yet now that it has gone so long, it must go on until my death."

"Oh, oh, oh! Miss Leonora!" sobbed Katie, jumping to her feet. "I am such a wicked girl to be sitting here listening to all this, but I declare I didn't know what was coming till it was all said—I declare I didn't! Oh, indeed, I'm not as wicked as I look. I hope you'll forgive me. Oh dear! oh dear!"

Miss Twiggs didn't scream. She just got up as quietly as though she were going to her breakfast, turned up the gas to its full height, opened a bureau drawer, put on a pair of spectacles and surveyed the trembling and crying Katie from head to foot; and having finished the inspection only ejaculated, "Well, well!" and sat down.

Now it was Katie's turn to talk, and talk she did. The whole story ran glibly off her tongue. Her great love for Walter; her despair at not being able to see him; the plot to reach that end, even for a few hours, braving punishment and peril; her sorrow at being made the recipient of Miss Tiggs' secret, when she thought her disguise had been discovered and a reproof about to be administered,—all this came in a storm of words, mixed up with sobs and tears; and yet Miss Tiggs only sat and said, "Well, well!" until it was all over, and then she rose up and taking the poor girl in her arms, kissed her and said, "I forgive you, Katie: I don't believe you intended wrong."

"Oh, indeed I did not!" Katie sobbed.

"And now," said Miss Tiggs, "as you have my secret, I suppose I must make a bargain with you to keep it. What shall the bargain be?"

"Let me see Walter sometimes," she answered, smiling through her tears and throwing her arms about the little lady's neck.

"That you shall, and more too. For if you love each other as much as you seem to, and it is not, as I first took it to be, child's play, God forbid that I should be the one to separate you. You are both young to marry yet, but if in another year your minds have not changed, we will see what can be done."

And Miss Tiggs was as good as her word, and always did declare, when the real cousin Bob came home, that he wasn't half as good looking as his representor. As to Miss Tiggs' secret, a secret it always remained until she saw fit to make it known herself, which she did when she retired from busines a few years after.

LIFE AND DEATH.

Beautiful Sketch by Charles Dickens.

There was once a child, and he strolled about a good deal, and thought of a number of things. He had a sister, who was a child too, and his constant companion. These two used to wonder all day long. They wondered at the beauty of flowers; they wondered at the height and depth of the bright water; they wondered at the goodness and power of God, who made the lovely world.

They used to say to one another sometimes, "Supposing all the children on the earth were to die, would the flowers and the water and the sky be sorry?" They believed that they would be sorry. For, say they, the buds are the children of the flowers, and the little playful streams that gambol down the hillside are the children of the waters; and the smallest bright specks playing at hide and seek in the sky all night, must surely be the children of the stars; and they would be all grieved to see their playmates, the children of men, no more.

There was one clear star that used to come out in the sky before the rest, near the church spire, about the graves. It was larger and more beautiful they thought, than all the others, and every night they watched for it, standing hand in hand at the window. Whoever saw it first cried out.

"I see the star!" And often they cried out both together, knowing so well when it would rise, and where. So they grew to be such friends with it that before lying down in their beds, they looked out once again to bid good-night; and when they were turning round to sleep they would say, "God bless the star!"

But while she was still very young, oh, very, very young, the sister drooped, and came to be so weak that she could no longer stand in the window at night; and then the child looked sadly out by himself, and when he saw the star, turned round to the patient, pale face on the bed: "I see the star!" and then a smile would come upon his face, and a little, weak voice used to say: "God bless my brother and the star!"

And so the time came all too soon, when the child looked out alone, and when there was no face on the bed; and when there was a little grave among the graves, not there before; and when the star made long rays down towards him, as he saw it through his tears.

Now, these rays were bright, and they seemed to make such a beautiful, shining way from earth to heaven, that, when the child went to his solitary bed, he dreamed about the star; and dreamed that, lying where he was, he saw a train of people taken up that shining road by angels. And the star opening, showed him a great world of light, where many more such angels waited to receive them.

And these angels, who were waiting, turned their beaming eyes upon the people who were carried up into the star; and some came out from the long rows in which they stood and fell upon the people's necks and kissed them tenderly, and went away with them down avenues of light, and were so happy in their company that, lying in the bed, he wept for joy.

But there were many angels who did not go with them, and among them one he knew. The patient face that once laid upon the bed was glorified and radiant, but his heart found out his sister among all the host.

His sister's angel lingered near the entrance of the star, and said to the leader among those who had brought the people thither—

"Is my brother come?"

And he said, "No."

She was turning hopefully away when the child stretched out his arms and said—

"Oh, sister, I am here! Take me!"

And then she turned her beaming eyes upon him, and it was night; and the star was shining into his room, making long rays down toward him as he saw it through his tear.

From that hour forth the child looked out upon the star as on the home he was to go to, when his time should come, and he thought he did not belong to earth alone, but to the star, too, because of his sister's angel gone before.

There was a baby born to be a brother to the child, and while he was so little that he had never yet spoken a word, he stretched his tiny form out on the bed and died.

Again the child dreamed of the opened star, and of the company of angels, and the train of people; and all the rows of angels with their beaming eyes all turned upon those people's faces.

Said his sister's angel to the leader:

"Is my brother come?"

And he said "Not that one, but another."

As the child beheld his brother's angel in her arms, he cried, "Oh, I am here! Take me!" And she turned and smiled upon him, and the star was shining.

He grew to be a young man, and was at his book when an old servant came to him and said:

"Thy mother is no more. I bring her blessing on her darling son."

Again at night he saw the star, and all that former company. Said his sister's angel to the leader,

"Is my brother come?"

And he said: "Thy mother."

A mighty cry of joy went forth through all the stars because the mother was reunited to her two children. And he stretched out his arms and cried: "Oh, mother, sister and brother, I am here! Take me!" And they answered:

"Not yet," and the star was shining.

He grew to be a man whose hair was turning gray, and he was sitting in his chair by the fire-side, heavy with grief, and with his face bedewed with tears, when the star opened once again.

Said his sister's angel to the leader, "Is my brother come?"

And he said, "Nay, but his maiden daughter."

And the man who had been a child saw his daughter, newly lost to him, a celestial creature among those three, and he said, "My daughter's head is on my mother's bosom, and her arm is around my mother's neck, and at her feet there is the baby of old time, and can bear the parting from her, God be praised!"

And the star was shining.

Thus the child came to be an old man, and his once smooth face was wrinkled, and his steps were slow and feeble, and his back was bent. And one night as he lay upon his bed, his children standing around him, he cried as he had cried so long ago:

"I see the star!"

They whispered to one another, "He is dying."

And he said, "I am. My age is falling from me like a garment, and I move toward the star as a child. And O, my Father, now I thank Thee that it has so often opened to receive those who await me!"

And the star was shining; and it shines upon his grave.

THE CHINESE SHOEMAKERS.

The Pioneer Imports in Massachusetts Interviewed.

A North Adams (Mass.) correspondent of the *World* recently interviewed Messrs. Sampson and Chase, who were the first to introduce Chinese workmen into that State. From his report to that journal we take the following:

"Mr. Sampson, your introduction of the Chinese here possesses an interest outside of North Adams. Can I hear from you your reasons for it, and lay them before the public?"

"Certainly," he replied, in a slow, quiet, determined manner, which seems peculiar to him, and which is so different from the facile volubility of General Jordan, whom he resembles so much; and then, with a hurried abruptness, he added: "But I wish to have this absurdity about the bosses of these Chinese corrected. We have made no arrangement with them such as is stated in the newspapers."

"So Ah Sing told me. Perhaps you would not object to let me copy the contract? Such a document possesses historical interest."

"No, sir r-r. Every one makes his private contract with them, and it is a matter of private business."

"Are the statements in the newspapers correct, specifying that you are to pay the Chinese $23 a month for two years and $26 dollars subsequently, keep them in fuel and supply them with lodging, pay their foreman $60 a month, and employ two Chinese cooks, &c.?"

"Some of the statements made are correct and others are not; but I decline to tell what my contract is."

"Was there any difficulty in transporting the Chinese here?"

"My partner, Mr. Chase, who brought them over, can tell you better than I."

Mr. Chase, thus appealed to said: "We came through without any difficulty; there was no violence, although the expressions of dissatisfaction all along the way were quite audible; but so long as this was confined to words, there was no great damage done, especially as the Chinese did not understand, and I did not care."

"Why, Mr. Sampson, did you take this step?"

"Well, sir, I had to do one of three things; to do just as the Knights of St. Crispin say, or I had got to lay down my arms altogether and give up business, or look to another source for labor. I chose the third.

"Do you say that advisedly—that the order of Crispins wished to interfere with your business?

"Yes, sir; owhy, they wished to dictate to me just what I should do, whom I should have as foreman, whom I should employ as workmen, what wages I should give, even what profits I should receive. They had the coolness to appoint a committee to ask to examine my books to see what number of shoes I had sold ahead, and what price I was getting for them."

"Will your example be followed by other manufacturers?"

"I should think so. They are already making arrangements to do so. At the meeting of the Board of Trade in Boston we were discussing how to deal with the Crispin and other trade organizations. In private parties the reporters had gone out and said that when I was cornered I would deal with them and win. A hope was expressed that I should soon be cornered, to see what I would do. I told them I would bring in the Chinese. I have been cornered, I sought my remedy, and I think I've won."

"Do they learn rapidly and thoroughly?"

"Yes, their powers of perception and observation are remarkable. Yesterday I read the alphabet for one of them once, and now he can read it as well as I can, and is as thoroughly master of it. I read a verse of the bible for one of them to-day, and he now can read it, and is trying to make out the next verse."

"Are they likely to fight if attacked; what precautions have you taken against attempts on your life and property?"

"We are all armed; I never go without little treasure (displaying a handsome little six-shooter). It is small, it is true, the others carry large ones, but I think this will answer the purpose. We have guards here at night, and among my workmen there are seven or eight special constables. Here the Chinese can and will fight. They are armed with revolvers, but their knives are their ugliest weapons. They use them with fearful dexterity. They can throw them at a mark twenty yards away, and hit. They can pin any one to a tree or to a door."

I saw two or three of the younger Chinese obtaining lessons in the "cure of soles." The intensity of the attention they paid to their instructions can be described by no other word than fierce, so devotedly did the eye follow every move. I saw their work; it was good; it promised to be admirable. I saw how, without understanding a single word of their instructor's language, they followed and imitated every act, their imitative power is absolutely astonishing. A more apt pupil no teacher could have. "That is the most difficult machine in the United States to run," said Mr. Chase. It was a pegging machine, but the young Mongol worked it as though during the sixteen years of his life he had been engaged at it eight hours a day.

—Mrs. George B. McClellan is an invalid, great fears being entertained that her health will never return.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday June 25, 1870.

THE apportionment bill in its consideration by the United States Senate, has been so amended as to increase the number of members of the House of Representatives to three hundred. This is fifty-seven more than the number at the present time, and five times as many as we had in the early days of the government. There were only about 60 members in the first Congresses which assembled after the adoption of the Constitution. Even as late as 1800 there did not exceed 110 members of the House. The popular assemblies in the Legislatures of the largest States do not exceed 130. Ohio has little over 100, Pennsylvania 100, and New York 128. What is the necessity of the increase? The pay and mileage of a member is in the neighborhood of $6,000 a year. On the 57 extra members this would necessitate an increase of expenditures of $342,000 a year. What consideration do we receive for this? Is not the number of members at present enough? Will an addition render it more easy for the transaction of business? Will it subserve any public benefit whatever? It is said that if the 300 is fixed as the basis no State will lose in the number of its Representatives. Is that a sufficient excuse for the measure? Are we to go on increasing the number of members because certain States would otherwise fall behind in the career of progress, and the fact be attested by the diminished number of its Congressional votes? Is it not an effort on the part of the New England States to hide their decline from public observation, and to maintain the false show that they have not lost in population and the political power that is based upon it?

NOTORIETY is sought by some men, even though it be more infamous than that of a HULL or an ARNOLD. Of this class is strabismical BEN. BUTLER, who was spared the labor of writing himself a villain by the kindly office which nature performed for him, in its indelible and unmistakable stamp of infamy. As he is the leader of the Radical party in Congress, he must be taken as a fitting type of the more advanced of that political school; and certainly no man could better represent its peculiar tenets or subserve its interests as an unscrupulous and pliant tool. An instance of his witty and unprincipled tact was given on Wednesday, when, as Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, he performed a trick only worthy of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, the friend of the equally infamous carpet-bag Governor of Georgia—BULLOCK. While some of the members of the committee were absent at the meeting he moved a reconsideration of the Georgia bill and got the BINGHAM amendment struck off. When the friends of this amendment came in and discovered what had been done there was just indignation, and General FARNSWORTH denounced BUTLER to his face as a scoundrel. Refreshing, isn't it? especially as an illustration of Radical harmony and good feeling. BUTLER, it is said, pocketed the insult, and after FARNSWORTH went out he stated that he could afford to take that, as he would show the House ere the session ended what kind of a man FARNSWORTH was. This is supposed to refer to a photograph of a page of the register of the Revere House in Boston which BUTLER has in his possession, but on which nothing more startling appears than the usual list of the names of guests. Probably BUTLER, with his usual ingenuity, can make out something; but at present the stay looks quite blank enough. The full committee at its next meeting will, of course, reverse all that has been done by this political trickster, who has so long officiated as a criminal lawyer, and with such success, that he cannot forbear the practice of his rascally adroitness, even in the halls of the National Congress.

RED CLOUD DON'T SCARE WORTH A CENT.

Secretary COX and Commissioner PARKER, at the request of RED CLOUD, gave the latter an interview on Sunday. Several of the party delayed attending, being dissatisfied with former proceedings, but they were induced to come into the room. Among others present were Representatives GARFIELD, FERRY, LAFLIN, and SMITH, (Ohio); General WALKER, Superintendent of the Census, and Commissioner of Customs SARGENT. Commissioner PARKER remarked to them that if they had anything to say they would now be heard. RED CLOUD then spoke as follows:

FATHER:—I have come to bid you good-bye. I want an answer to my request for the men I have named for my agents and traders. I do not want strange men. I also ask for seventeen horses to take us back home from the railroad. Before you sent troops to my country you never had any trouble. I ask you whether I ever did any damage to those who passed through my country. I divided with them what I had, put moccasins on their feet, and made them presents of orders. Listen to me. All of you seem against us. The men you send out to my country always make war, and all they want is to make money by destroying us. I do not want any military men for my agents or superintendents; I would rather have other men. You send out men who are poor, who may fill their pockets; these I do not want. I intend to make a speech in New York.

Secretary COX made a few Indian remarks, to which RED CLOUD replied:—

Red Cloud—I know you will remember what I have said, for you have good memories. If I had not been for peace I should not have come to my Great Father's house. Tell your children to keep the peace. I do not say to my Father, go to my country and scare the game away. Tell him to keep his people away. I will not do wrong. If you had kept your people across the Platte you never would have had any trouble. You have your land fenced in and do not want us to come on it. We have our land fenced in and do not want you to intrude on us. All nations are around us. I do not want to make war with the Great Father. I want to show I go away peaceably. I want to raise my people on my land, and therefore I want my Great Father to keep his children away from me. I was never raised by my father on horses. The Mexicans showed me how to ride them. I want good horses, the same as you gave to Spotted Tail. I am not mad with you. I have got a better heart. I am going home. If you will not give me horses, very well. God Almighty raised me naked. I am much pleased with your offer to give me presents, but I do not want any.

The Council here terminated, RED CLOUD and the other warriors shook hands with the Secretary and the Commissioner, and then hastily left the room, followed by a large crowd of pale faces.

Our opinion is that RED CLOUD will scalp the first Pacific Railroad traveler he finds, whether he is a reporter or a respectable white man. RED CLOUD means business.

EACH day's occurrences in the political world must sound like a funeral dirge to the horde of Vandals who have so long held sway in national places, and who have disgraced them as did the "money-changers" and thieves in the temple of old. Although there is no "Master" at present on earth to rebuke them, the people are assuming the province, and are becoming equally bold in their denunciation of Radical wrongs. Although they may not be driven out by the thong and the lash, there will be manifested a more potent and imperative power for their expulsion. Reverses in political fortunes, like those of business, often exasperate men and render them desperate; and instead of endeavoring to repair them, each step they take seems to tend only downward, until they are finally engulphed in inextricable ruin. Thus it is with the Radical leaders. The outspoken condemnation of New York, with its 80,000 upon the record; Connecticut and other eastern Democratic victories, ranging throughout the western States to the great Pacific slope, where California and Oregon sound, in tones not to be mistaken, their disapproval of Radical rule, seem to have no other influence upon the leaders of that party save to render them still more desperate, exacting and defiant. Like the gambler, who sees his waning luck, and hazards his last dollar upon a single turn of the card, they even take a step in advance of their hitherto infamous policy, and not only ignore public sentiment, but outrage and defy the expressed will of the American people.

It was once our boast that ours' was a popular government, founded upon the expressed will of the people, and legislating for the greatest good to the greatest number. The party in power has reversed that principle, making the Government only subservient to partisan ends, and with despotic hand legislating for the punishment of Democrats and the reward of partisan friends. They may affect to ignore the results of the recent elections, as well as the daily desertions from their ranks, yet they cannot fail to realize that it is an emphatic expression of the people's will—a transcript of the nation's mind.

ANOTHER howl, loud and dismal, has been emitted from Radical throats. The Ohio Legislature of 1868-9 declared that inmates of the National Soldiers' Home should vote at their respective homes and not in Montgomery county, unless that were their *bona fide* homes. For this they were belabored with vile epithets by the Republican Press, and the motive ascribed to them of malignant hate of the soldiers. Gen. SCHENCK owes his election to Congress to this vote, for had it not been for the three or four hundred votes of soldiers quartered here, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM would have been returned in his stead—an event which would have been peculiarly galling, not only to Gen. SCHENCK and Ohio Radicals, but to the leaders of that party in Congress and throughout the United States.

But Democrats are not always wrong, as Radicals intimate, either in their official actions or judicial decisions—indeed they are almost invariably sustained by the highest judicial tribunal of the land. In regard to this Soldiers' Home question, which has been industriously tested and ably argued, the Supreme Court of Ohio, which is composed of "loyal" Judges, has confirmed the legislative action in the most emphatic terms. Their decision was that the Soldiers' Home is the exclusive property of the United States, and that being such, the soldiers who are its inmates, are not entitled to vote in the State or in Montgomery county. This is a bitter pill for the Radicals to swallow at the home of the immaculate SCHENCK, where they have only gained and maintained political ascendency through the aid of this illegal vote, which is now excluded by the decision of "loyal" Supreme Judges.

WE have frequently been told that Radicalism combined all the intelligence, morality and virtue in the community, but judging from the proceedings of their nominating conventions on Wednesday at Philadelphia, and the remarks of their own papers, it would seem that they have become sadly demoralized. Their accepted organ, the *Day* says:

The proceedings in the Sheriff's and Commissioner's Conventions, to name no others, were characterized by the grossest disorder, and were disgraceful to the party in whose name these Conventions were held. The Democrats can no longer claim the palm for political rowdyism in such cases. The Fourth ward must look to its laurels.

Another full fledged Radical sheet, the *Morning Post*, thus blurts out:

"It is a fact that some of the Conventions yesterday disgraced the Republican party, and that the ticket in part is an outrage and a fraud."

Speaking of the nominee for Register of Wills, one WILLIAM M. BUNN, the *Post* says:

"This audacious politician has forced himself upon a party which long ago abjured him, and has robbed it of its rights. The Convention at Washington Hall was a mob of men who were not delegates, who were merely roughs and political outlaws, who kept many legally elected delegates from the room, and put Mr. Bunn's name on the ticket by the power of the pistol and the billy. That only five men were shot in the attempt to nominate Mr. Bunn is astonishing when we consider the character of his supporters; the wonder is that we had not another Roumania massacre. Nothing could have exceeded the infamy and boldness of this convention. Its action is, of course, not to be regarded. Mr. Bunn is *not* a Republican candidate. That he will not be elected it would be absurd to say; but he does not deserve even to be bought off."

And it finally threatens to bolt—

Names like Bunn, Klechner, Smith and Comly must be stricken off. The people must run independent candidates against men who will not resign, and charge too much to be bought off. Reform! That is the rallying cry of this canvass. We have good men to lead us on the regular ticket. Let us drum out of the army the camp-followers and sutlers who would marshal us to certain ruin.

OUR advices from various parts of the county are to the effect that the honest Republicans of Old Allegheny have not been inveigled to any extent in the disorganizing scheme to get up a party without a cause. The men who stood by Lincoln and Grant have too much regard for their principles to throw away the certainty of success upon the pretense that such a step is necessary to sustain them.

The case looks desperate when the appeal is made to stand by the machine managers in the names of LINCOLN and GRANT. We shall soon hear about the horrors of Andersonville prison; helping the men whose hands are red with the blood of their brothers, and all that. We say to Republicans, don't reform, don't kick up a row, but let the office hunters and the few wise men who act as leaders run the machine as formerly. Why should you ask them to take a back seat and lose the stealings of good, fat offices? We are persuaded if the *Gazette* and *Commercial* will leave the matter in our hands we can fix it up to the satisfaction of a large number of our fellow citizens. Have they magnanimity enough for the occasion?

THE course which the Administration has pursued toward the Indians is being almost universally condemned, even by a portion of the Radical press. Some have the temerity to approve of it, and even the Piegan slaughters of that unfeeling butcher, PHIL. SHERIDAN, are applauded. The *Gazette* calls them "Copper-colored ruffians." This is natural; for Radical pugnance to anything savoring of independence in thought or action is so notorious that the only wonder is their total annihilation has not been boldly advocated. Had there been a darker hue imparted to their skin, a thicker lip, huge and distended nostril, a receding forehead, and other African facial adornments lent to or inherited by these warriors of the plains, they would have been fit subjects of veneration and of Radical worship.

RED CLOUD and RED DOG, as the representatives of a proscribed and wronged race, have adopted the popular, and perhaps the most effectual method for the redress of their wrongs—an appeal to the people. This they have done in the great metropolis, and the plain and unvarnished story told receives attention and commands ready sympathy. The meeting at Cooper Institute was evidence of this—where such men as PETER COOPER, Dr. CROSBY, Dr. WASHBURNE, Dr. BELLOWS, and Dr. GREENVILLE WEEKS lent endorsement to the utterances of these children of the plains, and seconded their demands for redress. What course the Administration will pursue remains to be seen. Were a delegation of South Carolina darkies to appear in Washington with a story of half the wrongs which these Red Men have almost uncomplainingly endured, how soon the bowels of compassion of SUMNER and MORTON, and of the whole Radical school, would be opened in their behalf. These Indians are not fools, and it did not take them long to read the shallow hypocrisy and insincerity of the officials with whom they had to deal.

AMONG the growing attractions—we had almost said absurdities—of the day, is the lecturing mania; and the lyceum is outstripping in popularity the theatre, the political rostrum, the Congressional forum, or even the pulpit. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S, from which divine utterances are so comically and inconsistently interwoven with political tirades and free-love commonplaces, may form an exception.

Twenty years ago, JOHN B. GOUGH occupied one exclusive field—temperance—and was among the first in the lecture arena. That was not as profitable as less popular themes, and it has been almost entirely abandoned for "Peculiar People" and others of like ilk. HORACE MANN occupied a higher reputation in the instructive and literary field; but he is dead. THEODORE PARKER was lightning itself in scintillations of oratory and brilliant thought. He too, is now out of the field. HORACE GREELEY still gives prosaic utterances to impractical agricultural ideas, and still more impractical ones of social and political economy. A new batch of lecturers are now occupying the field—some reaping the harvests of pecuniary yield, whilst others glean over more remuneratively than RUTH in the fields of BOAZ.

We observe that the old favorites are busily engaged in preparation for the coming campaign—all getting up new lectures; whilst there will be many new candidates for favor. GOUGH is the most popular, ANNA DICKINSON next, and almost every course has her enrolled. "Joan of Arc" will be the theme of her new lecture. Mrs. Gen. LANDER will read, and Mrs. LIVERMORE discuss "woman's suffrage" in the New England cities *pro*, with Miss CATHERINE E. BEECHER *con*. Mrs. LIVERMORE is the most popular of New England lecturers. OLIVE LOGAN'S greatest popularity is in the West, but she is growing in favor in the East, and the most of the applications for her come from Young Men's Christian Associations. Mrs. GEORGE VANDERHOFF has joined the ranks of the lady lecturers. Her husband, by the way, is the only reader of national reputation, who is as popular as ever; but "readings" are waning in popularity, at least in this section. MARK TWAIN, though constantly called for, is positively determined not to lecture this year. He says he has figured up his income, and finds he has all the money he wants, and "don't see the necessity of crucifying himself before an audience every night." "NASBY," by his silly twaddle and stupid attempts at wit, made the largest and most lucrative season of any lecturer last year—two hundred nights. "JOSH BILLINGS" will still strive to be funny at remunerative prices. JOHN G. SAXE is, perhaps, entitled to the distinction of being the veteran of all the humorits, having lectured twelve hundred times, and is still holding himself ready. "DOESTICKS" is preparing some humorous poems. SUMNER and WILSON, and such a host of political charlatans and literary pretenders as would have appalled the literary world a few years ago, swell the list of lecturers; and if the ordinary rule holds good, that the supply regulates the demand as well as the price, the business will not continue to be quite as remunerative in the future as it has been in the past.

WE are in a fair way to have "Church and State" revived. Twenty colored D. D.'s, of New Orleans, have issued their politico-religious circular to the "Christian Republic of Louisiana." They advise the churches to perform the "religious duty" of making nominations, appointing committees, etc., and say the church "reserves to itself the right to approve or reject nominated candidates." With the Southern negroes the preachers are kings. They say: "We look with pain and indignation on the tendency to exclude men from office on account of color, and we here denounce as anti-Republican and unjust any efforts to discriminate between men on account of race. We pledge ourselves to make this a prominent feature in the coming campaign."

IT looks very much as if Capt. W. MCCLELLAND, of Lawrence county, will receive the Democratic nomination for Congress in the XXIVth district, which is composed of the counties of Greene, Washington, Beaver and Lawrence. At the recent meeting of the Democracy of Greene county, Dr. A PATTON, STEPHEN KNIGHT and J. F. TEMPLE, Esqs., were elected conferees and instructed for him, and we are also informed that Hon. WILLIAM HOPKINS, of Washington county, has written a letter declining the nomination, in which he expresses a desire that Mr. MCCLELLAND be made the nominee. Captain MCCLELLAND is young and active, a hard worker in the cause of Democracy, universally respected by the voters of his district, and we think would be easily elected.

HON. HENRY D. FOSTER will be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the XXIst, district, he having received the nomination of Fayette and Westmoreland counties. Indiana county holds her convention on the 25th, and will, also, no doubt, instruct for him. We look upon his election as a certainty, and by an increased majority over that given him two years ago, when he was defrauded out of his seat by the infamous COVODE.

THE Coolie shoemakers arrived in Massachusetts on Monday, where they were received by the Yankee cordwainers with groans and hisses. A North Adams telegram says:

Seventy-five Chinamen arrived in this village to-day, to work in the shoe factory of C. T. Sampson & Co. A large crowd assembled at the depot to witness their arrival. The new comers look young, intelligent and resolute. They were followed from the depot to Sampson's factory by the crowd, amid ominous hisses and hooting from the Crispins. Two men were arrested for assaulting the Chinamen with stones. The Chinamen were patient and arrived safely at the factory. The Crispins are deeply excited; but no serious trouble is apprehended. Mr. Sampson will be sustained in his right to try the experiment of Chinese labor.

ACCORDING to a bill lately introduced into the General Assembly of Virginia, the following parties are citizens of that State:

All persons born in this State; all persons born in any other State of this Union, who may be or become residents of this State; all aliens naturalized under the laws of the United States, who may be or become residents of this State; all persons who have obtained a right to citizenship under former laws, and all children, wherever born, whose father, or if he be dead, whose mother, shall be a citizens of this State at the time of the birth of such children, shall be deemed citizens of this State.

THE city election at Independence, Missouri; took place on Tuesday of last week, and resulted in the success of the Democrats, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the registration had added 122 colored names to the Radical vote. The *Sentinel* says that the Radical leaders confidently expected to elect their ticket with this new accession; but "they forgot the white man, and the white man forgot them. Large numbers of Radicals, hitherto in full fellowship with the party, went to the polls and deposited straight Democratic tickets."

Under Radical rule, the order of things has been entirely changed, especially where honesty or economy in government expenditure is concerned. The Postmaster General CRESSWELL has furnished us with a striking illustration. It used to be the practice under Democratic Administration, to award contracts to the lowest bidder, but CRESSWELL thinks that was "rebel" rule, and accordingly he awarded the contract for envelopes to the highest bidder. We suppose he will follow that eminently "loil" practice of dividing with the contractor the $400,000 the Government is robbed of.

IN the Sheriff Convention of the Philadelphia Radical plugs a telegram says, there was a fierce struggle, desks overturned, chairs broken, etc. Finally the LEEDS' men were ousted by the friends of Gen. BINGHAM, but at a late hour, W. R. LEEDS was nominated over Gen. BINGHAM, the most prominent of the several candidates.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has, it is said, secured the controlling power in the new railroad between Washington and Fredericksburg, as well as that of the Baltimore and Potomac Company. GEORGE D. ROBERTS, of Pennsylvania, has been elected President of the former.

WHO did it? BANKS thinks that CALEB CUSHING wrote the President's Cuban message. Still others think FISH did, while to different men is attributed the authorship—but all seem agreed that the President did not write it. Now, the question is, was GRANT sober enough to sign it, or was this done also by proxy?

THE Philadelphia Radical voters have made the following nominations for Congress:

First District, BENJAMIN HUCKLE; Third, Leonard Myers; Fourth, WILLIAM D. KELLEY. In the Second District there was a split, one faction nominating CHARLES O'NEILL, and the other JOHN V. CREELEY.

ON Monday, the Democrats of New London, Connecticut, elected their entire city ticket, with 160 majority. Last April the Radical majority was 110. Another evidence of the popularity of GRANT, the Fifteenth Amendment and Chinese labor.

THE bill to reduce the army has been signed by the President, and is now a law. After July 1st, 1870, under this act, the standing army will contain no more than 30,000 men. Army officers cannot enter civil office or remain in it without resigning their military commissions.

GOLDWIN SMITH has written another letter in relation to "Lothair" and DISRAELI, which is printed in another column.

Westmoreland County Democracy.

The following is the ticket nominated: Congress, Hon. Henry D. Foster of Westmoreland county, subject to the Congressional Conference; Prothonotary, John Zimmerman; Clerk of the Courts, Joseph Gross; Commissioner, Hugh Ryan; Poor House Director, John Knobeloch; Auditor, W. S. Naly; Jury Commissioner, Henry Kinsy; Congressional Conferees, James C. Clark, A. A. Stewart and W. C. Guffey. Legislative Conferees, Joseph Cort, George Rhey and James C. Clark.

The following along with a number of sound resolutions was adopted:

Resolved, That the pretended amendment to the Constitution authorizing the negro to vote and hold office, is a fraud on the people, because they were not consulted or permitted to have any voice in the adoption of this vital change in the Constitution made by our fathers.

THE COOLIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Oriental Laborers on the Soil of Massachusetts.

[North Adams, Mass. (Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

The first trial of Chinese labor in the Eastern States has begun to-day in this pleasant Berkshire village. A body of intelligent Oriental laborers tread, for the first time, New England soil under the shadow of Hoosic Mountain. The swarthy strangers seem to enjoy the novel sights among which they are placed. The New Englanders receive them cordially, and with a hearty welcome, mingled with intense curiosity, while emigrants from the other side of the world, Frenchmen and Irishmen and women, regard the spectacle with bitter anger and disgust, and breathe horrible threats which they do not dare to execute.

The seventy-five Chinese laborers who came here under contract to Mr. Calvin T. Sampson, to make shoes, arrived yesterday afternoon. For several days the railroad station had been crowded on the arrival of the Western train by indignant Crispins, waiting to see the new comers, and yesterday the crowd was very dense, being augmented by many peaceable townspeople, drawn out by curiosity only. As soon as the blue shirts, long cues and queer faces were seen, the air was filled with hoots and all kinds of taunting shouts. The Chinese were quite imperturbable, and did not even mind the appellations of wrath yelled into their ears from the wayside. An ample police force was in attendance, and the company marched in column slowly through the streets to Mr. Sampson's shop. There was the greatest deliberation of movement, so that ample opportunity for attack was given, but though the wildest threats of vengeance were shouted, no general attack was made. Some stones were thrown, several Chinamen were hustled and one was struck. Two leading offenders were arrested, promptly arraigned before a justice and fined. After an exciting scene of threatened riot, lasting nearly half an hour, the new workmen were safely housed in Mr. Sampson's shop, doubly guarded to prevent attempts of blowing up, of which threats were freely made.

To-day the Chinamen have devoted to resting, washing, arranging the new quarters set apart for them, and looking about this strange country. No attempt has been made to molest them in the premises of the factory, and none of them have ventured abroad or will do so at present. They seem in excellent spirits, chatting briskly with each other in their tongue, or with Yankees in such English as they can command, many of them speaking very well. Several have tried experiments with the machinery of the establishment, and show a facility and eagerness in learning the trade which surprises those who have been most sanguine of the success of the experiment. The foremen say they have never taught any green hands who took hold so well at the start.

Nearly all are young men, small in stature, and some apparently mere boys. A part of them are direct from China, and even those who have been some time in California have no experience in making shoes. Many citizens of the town have visited the strangers to-day, and all bring away a favorable impression, while many are confident of having the newcomers as recruits to their Sunday school classes in a few weeks.

The curious crockery and cooking utensils, counting machines, chopsticks and other baggage which the strangers have brought with them and their novel costumes are scrutinized with much interest, but the newcomers themselves are treated with perfect respect, and have such kind treatment as probably no Chinaman ever received on American soil before. By to-morrow they will have their cooking and other living arrangements in running order and will go to work in the shops in earnest.

The white shoemakers of the town are in a high state of wrath, but see no way of venting it effectually. The Crispen Association is very strong here, there being four or five other large shops, and have hitherto had everything their own way and carried matters with a high hand. A prominent leader of the order, from Boston, is here, and the Crispins are holding a secret meeting to-night, but it is not thought probable anything serious will be done to disturb Mr. Sampson's arrangement, as the sentiments of the community at large are so strongly with him. The threats which are made promise the enormities of Sheffield, but courage to carry them out is probably lacking.

The Vermont Democracy—The Nominations and Resolutions.

The Democracy of Vermont met in Convention at Montpelier, on Thursday. Hon. Homer Wheaton, of Montpelier, was nominated for Governor; Morillo Noyes, of Burlington, for Lieutenant-Governor; and John M. Weeks, of Lyndon, for Treasurer.

The following resolutions were passed with hearty demonstrations of approval:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Vermont recognize the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law from which the Federal government derives its authority; that the rights and powers not therein delegated to the general government belong to the States, and all attempts to usurp, override, or impose conditions upon the several States without constitutional authority are unjust, oppressive, and subversive of the rights of the people.

Resolved, That the persistent and repeated violations of the Constitution and constitutional laws by the Radical party since that party has had control of the general government merit the condemnation of all good citizens, and has once and shall receive the continual and determined opposition of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the profligacy and corruption which has entered into all the official stations of the Federal government, the favoritism that has appointed to positions of public trust the partisans or tools of those who control the public patronage, should be denounced by all true friends of the Union.

Resolved, That we still have faith in the wisdom and integrity of the people, and that ultimately they will rise in their majesty and strength and hurl from power our present corrupt rulers, and restore the government to its original purity.

Resolved, That we commend the ticket this day nominated for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Treasurer to the cordial support of the freemen of the State on the first Tuesday of September next.

WE learn that orders have been issued for the erection of the buildings and shops for the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Confluence or "Turkey-foot," on the line of the road, all of which are to be completed by the first of January next. The buildings are as follows: A brick or stone engine house, to cost not less than $20,000. Machine shops to cost not less than 15,000. Water house, tank, etc., to cost not less than $3,000. Station house, etc., to cost not less than $2,000.

THE OLD CHERRYWOOD CLOCK

It has ticked, with the bell,
That a wedding could tell,
It has ticked, keeping time with the song.
It has ticked at the birth
Of a soul brought to earth,
To battle and grow with the strong.

It has ticked through the night,
When the small shaded light
Saw the weary, fond watchers above,
With the breath dying fast,
Ere the life-lease was past,
Of a parent or child whom they love.

It has ticked, to the tread
As they carried the dead
Through the old-fashioned hallway and door,
And it ticked right along,
Just as steady and strong,
When the funeral service was o'er.

'Tis an honest old hand
With a dingy brass band,
Tracing round the old dial each day,
But it seems to foretell,
With a mystic spell,
How swiftly our lives pass away.

'Tis an heir loom at best,
Looking odd with the rest
Of the modern apparel and ware;
With its wondering gaze,
At the present odd ways
Of the new generation and fare.

There's a problem to solve,
As the hands slow revolve;
Whether modern folks, manners and all,
Are as true and as good
As the old folks so rude,
Whose hands placed the clock in the hall.

GONE BEFORE.

There's a beautiful face in the silent air,
Which follows me ever and near,
With smiling eyes and amber hair,
With voiceless lips, yet with the breath of prayer,
That I feel, but cannot hear.

With dimpled hand, and ringlets of gold,
Lie low in a marble sleep;
I stretch my arms for the clasp of old,
But the empty air is strangely cold,
And my vigil alone I keep.

There's a sinless brow with a radiant crown,
And a cross laid down in the dust;
There's a smile where never a shade comes now,
Tears no more from those dear eyes flow,
So sweet in their innocent trust.

Ah, well, the summer is coming again,
Singing her same old song;
But, oh! it sounds like a sob of pain,
As it floats in the sunshine and the rain,
O'er hearts of the world's great throng.

There's a beautiful region above the skies,
And I long to reach its shore,
For I know I shall find my treasure there,
The laughing eyes and amber hair,
Of the loved one gone before.

QUELLING A RIOT.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

There was a daisy riot,
Down by the telltale brook;
The blue-eyed grass uprising,
Its star-crowned lances shook.

Sorrel and grass and daisies,
Milk-weed and cowslip rings,
With golden freckled lilies,
All fair but worthless things.

Amid the April sunshine,
And through the nights of June,
Held long and frequent meetings,
Consulting with the moon.

They vowed the soldier lances,
Of threatened winter wheat,
Should never whet their sharpness
About their free-born feet.

For they were rightful owners,
By right of time and birth;
Had they not been the garlands
Too crown the tankard earth?

Were they not true, and willing
To kiss their owner's feet?
Was such devotion nothing,
Compared with winter wheat?

Alas! the thrifty farmer
Their rebel meetings knew,
And sent one Captain Conifer
To cut their gay camp through;

Till, by each withered blossom,
A guard of lances green
Was seen each day uprising,
Where leaf and spray had been,

Yet, now and then, a daisy
Lifts up its sturdy head,
Lonely, and grieving sorely
For friends and neighbors dead.

So through the sloping meadow,
And by the brooklet's side,
I see a standing army,
And mutiny has died.

—N. Y. Ledger.

Letter From Prof. Goldwin Smith.

To the Editor of the Cornell Era:

SIR: I have sent for publication elsewhere a letter which I have addressed to Mr. Disraeli, respecting a passage affecting my character in his "Lothair." If I were in my own country, I should not think it necessary to say anything more. But as I am a stranger here, I will, with your permission, address a few words of further explanation to the colleagues and friends on whose good opinion and confidence my usefulness and happiness in this country must depend.

M. Disraeli has been foiled, as such tacticians always will be foiled, in spite of their most laborious artifices, in any country where any vestige of moral force remains. He is angry, and he pours out his anger on all who were in any way instrumental in his defeat. Probably it was to give vent to his feelings, as much as to raise the "No-Popery" cry on which he hopes to ride back into power, that he wrote "Lothair."

A good deal of what he said about me is mere abuse which deserves no notice. But the sting of the attack lies in two imputations—that of having been "a social parasite" in my own country, and that of having schemes here, to facilitate which I am represented as paying insidious attentions to American visitors at Oxford.

The first imputation I can hardly discuss with patience. Politically, I stood with my friends in direct opposition to the party of the aristocracy. Socially, my relation to that class would be more accurately described as ostracism than parasitism; at least if I did not lose old friends in the class, I did not put myself in the way of making any new ones. A cry has of late gone forth that some of the young Tory nobility were turning Liberal; and as this afflicting phenomenon could not be supposed to be spontaneous, it has been ascribed, both in prose and verse, to my sinister influence. Upon this, it seems Mr. Disraeli's imagination has built the further charge of practicing the arts of a social parasite. But the foundation as well as the superstructure is a fiction. I can truly say that I never attempted to proselytize any young man, nobleman or commoner, at Oxford or elsewhere. The Oxford Tories had an organization, which was countenanced, if the party organs spoke the truth, by Mr. Disraeli, for the purpose of enlisting young men in the party. But I always discountenanced any movement of the kind on the Liberal side. I always held it an unmanly and unchivalrous thing to entangle a young man in party trammels, when he could not have a fair opportunity of forming his opinions and deciding for himself. I always said and acted on the conviction that it was better for the Liberal cause itself that a man should be a Tory of his own making than a Liberal of mine. If, therefore, Humanity has found its way through the barriers of Caste and Privilege to the heart of any young English nobleman, on general influences, not on my intrigues, must rest the blame.

If I have any schemes in America, I believe it will be allowed that they have been pretty well concealed. My tenure of the fellowship which connected me with the University of Oxford, was, by the rules of my college, at an end. Death had terminated my domestic duties. The political controversies in which I had happened to be engaged—that relating to the American conflict and that relating to the Reform of Parliament—had been settled. The victory of the Liberals in the general election was assured. I could not have afforded a seat in Parliament if I had desired it; and I did not want to pass my days in political agitation. My powers of work were the worse for wear, but still I felt that I had work left in me. I determined to carry into effect a plan which I had formed long before, but the execution of which had been suspended by Academical and domestic duty, of revisiting America; and I was thinking of settling at Providence, where I should have had some special facilities for the study of New England history, when President White offered me a Professorship in Cornell, and I accepted what seemed a congenial position connected with an object of special interest to one who in political life had been peculiarly allied with the working class. The place in which I have settled is scarcely one which a schemer would select. I frankly avow my social preference for American Equality over English Privilege and Plutocracy; but I hope I have never shown a want of loyalty to my native land. I did not hesitate when I thought she was traduced to incur in her defense the anger of the American public, on whose favor my schemes, if I had any, would be based. Any attentions which I paid to Americans visiting Oxford were the natural return for the hospitality which I had experienced here; no generous or candid mind would have put any other construction on them.

I trust this is the last occasion on which my literary life at Ithaca and the quiet performance of my duty to the University will be disturbed by any recurrence of the political controversies which I have so gladly left behind. Yours faithfully,
June 3, 1870. GOLDWIN SMITH.

A Sad Affair—A Party While Boating on the Schuylkill are Drowned.

We have to record another distressing occurrence, whereby a party of ladies and gentlemen, while on a pleasure excursion, found watery graves. It appears that on Tuesday evening Albert R. Baker, residing at No. 1021 Wister street; William C. De Armond, residing at No. 242 South Twenty-first street; Maggie Cade, residing at No. 1010 Brown street, and Sarah Brearley, residing at 936 Kurtz street, went boating on the Schuylkill. The party went as far as the falls and landed. About eleven o'clock they started to return, and when a few yards away from the landing they ran upon a rock and stove a hole in the bottom of the boat near the bow. The water commenced rushing in through the opening, and De Armond ran to the forward end to stop it, but in doing so his feet became entangled in a rope he was pitched overboard, and the sudden movement caused the boat to lurch, throwing the three remaining occupants into the water. De Armond, who was a good swimmer, made frantic efforts to disentangle himself from the rope and go to the rescue of the ladies, but all to no purpose. Baker, however, who was also an excellent swimmer, caught one of the ladies around the waist and the other one by the dress; De Armond, in the meanwhile encouraging him to keep them above water until he could get to their assistance, but they drifted rapidly down the river, and when near the Falls Bridge the ladies and Baker sank to rise no more. The current sweeping the boat against the piers of the bridge, cut the rope and thus released De Armond, who, though thoroughly exhausted, managed to crawl upon the stones, from which place he was rescued. The bodies have not yet been recovered, although the river is being dragged in every direction by the Schuylkill Harbor Police, under Lieutenant Jacoby.—Phila. Age, 16th

Practical Joking.

Some enemy of Lord St. Leonards is wreaking a peculiar vengeance on the ex-Lord Chancellor. Dispatches and forged letters are sent to tradespeople in all parts of the country, ordering in his Lordship's name supplies of all kinds, from high-priced wines and jewelry down to cattle and books. The arrival of these articles, or inquiries as to how he will have them sent, is the first that Lord St. Leonards hears of the kind liberties taken with his name. That this, in ordinary cases, is annoying enough can well be imagined, but the persecution is ruthless when the forged dispatches summon his relatives to his dying bed, and order expensive mausoleums for his wife. We quote the poor peer's own language: "One of my daughters was on a visit to Torquay, and just as she was preparing for dinner she received a telegram in the name of my brother, stating how seriously ill I was, and that he wished her to come home immediately, which she did traveling all night and reaching my bedroom at 7.30 in the morning, expecting to see me dying. Another forgery was an immediate order for fine marbles, describing the quality; and the length and breadth of the proposed slabs, and the inscriptions copied from the present tombstones, which were to replace the present erection over my wife's tomb." While sympathizing with his Lordship, these "jokes," so serious for him, reminds us of one played on him when he was Lord Chancellor of Ireland. In that office it was one of his duties to take charge of all lunatics and lunatic asylums. It became known one day to a Dublin wag that he was to visit an asylum near Glasnevin. A note was accordingly sent to the superintendent of the asylum in the name of a well known physician, saying that a fussy little person, laboring under an acute monomania, would be sent there. He believed that he was the Lord Chancellor, that he would act accordingly, and that he would be very quiet and would go anywhere if treated as such. The letter then went on to say that as soon as the patient could be got into a cell the better for him. Some directions then followed as to the course of treatment to be pursued, and, with a promise that the writer would call to look after the patient, the note concluded. The Chancellor did call, was shown over the building, announced himself as Sir Edward Sugden, was told that there were a dozen Sir Edwards there already, and was actually put in a strait waistcoat, when he resisted violently the treatment prescribed for him. The arrival of a physician who knew him secured his release, but Lord St. Leonards has never relished that joke.

—Nearly fifty guests at the principal hotel in Los Angeles, Cal., were poisoned recently, and three employes in the hotel have been arrested on suspicion. The guests were all very sick, but fortunately no deaths occurred.

An Old Newspaper by Benjamin Franklin.

A very old newspaper is in the possession of Dr. J. H. Besse, of Delaware, Ohio. It is a copy of the New England Courant, and bears date "from Monday, February 4, to Monday, February 11, 1723." The paper is therefore over one hundred and forty-seven years old. It is printed on coarse material, very much resembling in texture and appearance that on which Confederate newspapers were printed in the stress of war time. The type is of the real antique style, and looks odd enough to the eye familiar with the modern clear cut Roman. But that which gives most interest to this strange relic of the past, says a Delaware paper, is the fact stated in the following imprint: "Printed and sold by Benjamin Franklin, in Queen street, where advertisements are taken in." Franklin was born in 1706. He was, therefore, at the time of the publication of this sheet, seventeen years of age. In course of a short introductory article the editor says: "The main design of this weekly paper will be to entertain the town with the most comical and diverting incidents of human life, which, in so large a place as Boston, will not fail of a universal exemplification. Nor shall we be wanting to fill up these papers with a grateful interspersion of most serious morals, which may be drawn from the most ludicrous and odd parts of life." The advertisements are curious. Here is a specimen:

"A Servant Boy's Time for 4 years to be disposed of. He is about 16 years of Age, and can keep Accompts. Enquire at the Blue Ball in Union Street and know further."

The editor makes the following gratifying announcement:

"This Paper having met with so general an Acceptance in Town and Country as to require a far greater Number of them to be printed, than there is of other public Papers; and it being besides more generally read by a vast number of Borrowers, who do not take it in, the Publisher thinks proper to give this publick Notice for the Incouragement of those who would have Advertisements inserted in the publick Prints, which they may have printed in this Paper at a moderate price."

A Romantic Marriage

The Figaro relates the following romantic story: "The Prince of Schleswig-Holstein, on his return from a scientific voyage which had lasted for several years, found his library in a state of disorder. He asked his steward to recommend some one who could arrange it, and the latter replied that the only person he was acquainted with was a young lady who acted as companion to his wife. This young person, Mlle. Carmelita Essembiart, is the daughter of a merchant at Calcutta, who was formerly in wealthy circumstances, but on his meeting with a reverse of fortune the children were obliged to earn their own living, and the young lady in question had even appeared on the stage. She accepted the proposals made to her, and on her entering upon her duties the prince found her so well educated and so intelligent that he was quite charmed, and at last made her an offer of marriage. The union is to take place in a few days, and the bridegroom has applied to the king of Prussia for permission to lay aside his princely rank and assume the title of Count de Boer, so that the marriage will not be a morganatic one.

A Poetical Elopement.

(From Hudson, N. J., Register.)

A young married woman living in the eastern part of this country retreated from her home in a most masterly manner, accompanied by an amorous Lothario, whose ideas of the sacredness of marriage must have been slightly muddled. She left, for the consolation of her husband, a few lines of very touching and powerful poetry, of which the following is a copy:

"When this you see remember me,
For I've gone off on a honeymoon spree (No. 2).
I loved you little, as you will agree,
But that is now much more than thee;
Don't blame me for skedaddling with another, I pray,
For love, irresistible, dragged me away,
And then I didn't love you well enough to stay;
You must find another lady and endeavor to be gay;
And when you go to bed at night for your first love
you must pray."

The Buried Treasure and Archives of the Confederacy.

The Theta Delta Chi fraternity, which met at the Astor House, New York, in February last, listened to an oration by William L. Stone, who, in the course of some interesting reminiscences of the rebellion, spoke of David Tilghman as the officer selected by the Confederate Government to take charge of its treasure and archives.

On the morning of Mr. Davis' capture, says Mr. Stone, Tilgham waited upon him at his bedside, and said: "Mr. Davis, by this map you may see that the enemy are here; such and such is the situation of the roads. If you come with me you will be able to leave the country in safety. If you do not, you will be captured in five hours." To Mr. Davis replying, curtly, that he knew his own business best," Tilgham continued: "Very well, sir; I have been entrusted with the treasure and archives, and propose to secure them, even at the peril of the loss of your favor and of my life. I shall start at once by the route I have marked out."

The result is well known. In less than five hours Mr. Davis was a prisoner; but the archives were safe. When, a few weeks after, in the recesses of the forest, Tilgham learned that all was lost, he alone, and with his own hands, buried the treasure and achives; and unless, during the four days that elapsed between parting with me and his untoward death, he revealed the spot, the secret as to the whereabouts of the archives is forever buried; and as long as they shall be kept from the pen of man so long shall the story be a monument to our brother's unswerving fidelity. This is the true history of the archives of the Southern Confederacy, although rumors are from time to time set afloat of their being now in the vaults of this bank, and now of that.

—An Iowa paper having inserted an item relating that a woman of that State had helped her husband to raise seventy acres of wheat, and noticing the item copied by its exchanges under an evident misappreciation of facts, now explains that the way she helped was to stand in the door and shake a broom at him when he sat down to rest, and terrifying him in other ways.

—A hippopotamus in the Zoological gardens at Amsterdam gave birth on the 10th of April to twins, a fact which is considered remarkable in natural history. It was previously supposed that the female of the pachydermatous species had only a single young at a birth. The twins are of different sex. The male weighed about seventy and the female forty pounds at birth.

Death of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte —A Rather Remarkable Circumstance.

(From the Baltimore Sun of Saturday.)

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte of Baltimore, who has been for some months confined to his house by an incurable cancer in the throat, from which he has suffered for years, died yesterday morning, at two o'clock, at his late residence in this city, corner of Park and Centre streets, aged 65. He was born in England while his mother was awaiting the favorable intercession of her husband with his brother, then Emperor of the French, which was never obtained. The romantic but sad story which attended upon the marriage of his parents is familiar to every one—how the popular and courted Jerome Bonaparte, commanding a French frigate, landed at New York in 1803, and was feted by our people in his tour of sight seeing through the country; how he fell in love with Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, who is still living in this city, and who at the time of her marraige was a young and blooming belle, and daughter of the wealthy merchant, William Patterson, Esq. There were married December 24, 1803, by Bishop Carroll, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and with a solemn marriage contract, drawn up by Hon. Alexander J. Dallas, witnessed by the prominent citizens of Baltimore.

The youthful couple remained in the United States for a year or more, traveling over the various sections. In the spring of 1805, after the empire was declared by Napoleon I., Jerome returned to Europe with his bride, but by an imperial edict all the ports of France were closed to her, and she was not allowed to visit France, as the marriage had not met the imperial sanction, and as it came directly in conflict with the views which the ambition and self-aggrandisement of the founder of the Napoleonic dynasty had prompted in regard to his rendering his tenure of power more secure by forming brilliant matrimonial alliances for his brothers with the families of the ruling monarchs.

The Church of Rome, whose sacrament had been insulted by the despotic action of Napoleon I., refused to recognize this virtual divorce, and Pope Pius VII. invariably declined to approve the second marriage of Jerome, which took place August 12th, 1809, with Frederica Catharine, daughter of the then King of Wurtemberg.

He was made King of Westphalia subsequently, and as monarch was quite successful. When his brother was exiled to St. Helena in 1815, Jerome, Sr., resided near Vienna, and called himself Prince de Montfort (a Wurtemburg title). In 1852 the present Napolen III. called him to France. He was made a marshal of the empire and the president of the Senate, and in the failure of the succession of direct issue to the Emperor, he became heir to the throne. He had one son by his second wife, Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, commonly called Prince Napoleon.

The young mother, Mrs. Patterson Bonaparte, returned to her father's house in Baltimore in 1811, and the lad Jerome, whose death we now notice, received every educational and social advantage which wealth, talent and fond affection could give. He graduated at Harvard University in 1826, and studied law, but never practiced it. He soon after his graduation married Miss Susan Mary Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., whose fortune was very large, and which, added to his own, made him one of the wealthiest men in Baltimore. He has resided in this city since his marriage, attending to his business interests and agricultural pursuits. He had two children by this marriage, a son, Jerome Napoleon, born in 1832, and another son, Charles Joseph, born in 1852. The eldest of these sons entered Harvard College, where he remained two years, but obtained an appointment at West Point, where he graduated high in his class in 1852. Having visited France with his father, he received the favorable notice of Napoleon III., and resigning his commission in the service of the United States, he entered that of the French as sub-lieutenant in the army. He took part in the operations of the French and English allies in the Crimea, and served at the siege of Sebastopol in Gen. Bosquet's division. For gallant and meritorious conduct he received a decoration from the Sultan. His appearance is military, but not Napoleonic, like that of his father, he being tall and slender.

Some years ago the present Emperor consented to a *Conseil de Famille*, to consider and settle the question as to the recognition of the Baltimore Bonapartes, and of course the decision was, as he desired, against it. If fully recognized by the court of France, it would have given Jerome, of Baltimore, precedence over his half-brothers and the Princess Mathilde, the children of Jerome's second marriage. The refusal of Pope Pius VII. to confirm the order of Napoleon I. declaring the American marriage null and void is still maintained by the Papal court.

Mrs. Patterson Bonaparte never had an interview with her husband after his departure from her at Lisbon in 1805, but once in 1820, when, during a visit to Europe, she was gazing on the treasures of art in the Pitti Palace, at Florence, Italy, she met him *vis-a-vis* in one of the galleries. He turned to Mrs. Bonaparte No. 2, or rather the Princess de Montfort, and remarked in an undertone, audible, however, to our countrywoman, "that lady is my former wife."

During the reign of Louis Philippe the deceased resided in Paris under the name of Patterson, and since the accession of Napoleon to the imperial purple he has been the honored guest of his cousin at the French Court, where his eldest son, Jerome Napoleon, is attached, although nominally in the French army.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte has borne the intense suffering from his disease, now proved fatal, with more than ordinary fortitude.

In personal appearance he strikingly resembled the portraits of the first Emperor. He had the same features and stolid look which characterized the greatest soldier of modern time, and when excited by feelings of either anger or pleasure he had the same fiery expression. He resembled Napoleon more than any of his family—the same shape of the head, regularity of features, bronze countenance, dark eyes of peculiar tint, and a figure cast in the same square mould—and Louis Phillippe, during the time he was in Paris, found it requisite to use every precaution in police management to prevent an outbreak of popular feeling.

His mother, who is now 90 years of age, has all her faculties, and cherishes the hope, it is said, that her grandson may yet attain to the position of Emperor of the French, which would present the singular anomaly of an American ruling France. During the late civil war in this country the deceased allied himself closely with the Federal interests.

DEATH OF THE MOTHER OF BONAPARTE'S WIFE.

Mrs. Sarah C. Williams, the mother-in-law of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who resided with him, had been in feeble health for some time, but no immediate fear of death was felt by her friends. What is rather remarkable, soon after the dissolution of Mr. Bonaparte yesterday morning, a member of the family proceeded to her room to inform her of the fact, when she was found dead in her bed.

Over the Falls—An Indian Party Facing Death.

The stoicism of the Indians in the face of death has often been noticed. Another instance is recorded in a Montana paper:

After nearly three hours' sharp riding we came upon the band, and in such a manner as to cause us some surprise, about midway in the stream, where could be seen a hastily constructed raft, composed of driftwood joined together by thongs mode of buckskin and buffalo robes. Upon this strange craft were seen in the centre thirteen braves, while five squaws were essaying to paddle the unwieldy craft to the opposite shore, with pieces of bark as substitutes for paddles. Our pack horses were in the river, as also were the Indian ponies. Four of the latter reached the opposite shore.

This strange sight bursting upon our view rendered us, for the time being, incapable of action. At a glance we could see that they were gradually going down stream, despite the efforts of the squaws, and although our senses for the moment forsook us, the sharp crack of a rifle and the yell of a "sheep eater" told that the equanimity of our Crow guide was well preserved. At this junction Pierre Bernard shouted out, "for God's sake boys, don't murder them; they are bound to go over the falls." We looked, and a sight met our gaze which was fearfully impressive.

The raft having been caught in an eddy, not a vestige of it was to be seen, it having sunk several inches below the surface, and the Indians seemed to be like so many weird spirits floating on the rushing waters. One of the Indians rose, and bending his bow shot our Crow through the arm. The shot was returned, and again a yell of pain was heard proceeding from 'sheep-eater.' Bernard then told the Crow, in his own dialect, to stop firing, but he paid no attention to the command. Again he raised his rifle, but a lariat skilfully thrown by Pierre held him fast. The scene now presented was one which those who witnessed it will not forget to their dying day.

The mid-channel in which they were now swiftly gliding down seemed to be clear of obstructions, while on either side jagged rocks peered out from the foaming water. When about fifty yards below where we were standing, an old Indian arose and stood erect in the centre of a circle of braves. He spoke a few words, turned his face towards the sun, and seemingly bade it farewell; then wrapping his robe around him he sat down. The squaws immediately flung their pieces of bark into the river, threw themselves on the submerged raft, and commenced pulling out their long tresses, in the meantime screaming and howling more like demons than human beings.

Indians seated in the circle shook hands, and then commenced wailing their always mournful death song. Nearer, nearer, they approached the fearful abyss; still not a movement was perceptible on the part of the braves. They sat as immovable as statutes, and did not quake with fear at the near approach of the King of Terrors. As they shot swiftly down the stream our party instinctively raised our hats while looking at them, and I doubt if there was one, except the Crow, who did not show signs of visible emotion.

Pius the Ninth Twenty-four Years Pope.

A correspondent at Rome says:

To-morrow morning, the 17th of June, his Holiness Mastai Ferretti, Pope Pius the Ninth, will commence the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate. According to a tradition current in Rome, the first Pope, St. Peter, installed at Antioch and then at Rome, in A. D. 42, governed the church for twenty-five years two months and seven days. None of his two hundred and fifty-six successors have reigned so long. Pius VI. occupied the Papal throne for twenty-four years, eight months and fourteen days, which is the next greatest duration. Pius IX. will have attained the fatal limit of St. Peter's reign on the 24th of August, 1871. He appears to have the conviction that he shall complete the period in spite of the Roman proverb that "no Pope shall see the years of St. Peter." He is said to intend to abdicate some days before the expiration of the term, either from a respect for the first Pontiff, whose name the Popes never take, or from a fear to die if he persists in reigning beyond the limit. But there is no serious foundation for the rumor.

Pope Pius the Ninth was born on the 13th of May, in the year 1792. He has, consequently passed the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was elected and proclaimed Pope on the 16th of June, 1846, and crowned on the 21st day of the same month.

—When married women in Indiana find their husbands very anxious for them to visit distant friends just before Common Pleas Court convenes they get suspicious and don't go. Divorces are granted sometimes during these visits on the ground of desertion.

—Three men of war, the Saratoga, Guerriere and Tennessee, are lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, unable to depart for sea, owing to the impossibility of obtaining a crew to man them. The interruption of recruiting three months ago appears to have interfered with the chance of obtaining men at present.

—An exchange tells of a local preacher who has received for a salary this year nothing but a currycomb, a keg of varnish, and two dozen clothes-pins. Whenever his children cry with hunger, he gags them with a clothes-pin, scratches their stomach with the currycomb, and lays on a coat of varnish.

—Members of the press and others in Richmond, Va., are raising subscriptions for the relief of the family of the unfortunate Dr. J. B. Brock, city editor of the Enquirer, who was among the victims of the late fearful disaster in Richmond. The family, consisting of a widow and three children, are in distressed circumstances, and eminently worthy the substantial regards of the humane.

—A celebrated divine, who was remarkable in the first period of his ministry for a boisterous mode of preaching, suddenly changed his whole manner in the pulpit, and adopted a mild and dispassionate mode of delivery. One of his brethren observing it, inquired of him what had induced him to make the change. He answered, "When I was young I thought it was the thunder that killed the people, but when grew wiser, I discovered it was the lightning, so I determined in future to thunder less and lightning more."

VARIETIES.

—A Kansas woman weekly flagelates her husband, and then locks herself in the parlor and sings: "Nearer, my God to Thee."

—Indianapolis is getting up a grand four days' excursion to the Mommoth Cave, to cost $25 for the round trip.

—In an action against an editor for libel an Illinois jury has awarded the plaintiff three-quarters of a cent.

—The value of a late rain in Texas is estimated at five millions of dollars. Every drop was worth its weight in corn.

—The radicals in Zanesville, Ohio, refused to visit the Catholic burying ground on memorial day, and strew flowers on the graves of Catholic soldiers buried there.

—A Providence undertaker has a pleasant habit of sending his card to all the sick persons he can hear of.

—The negroes of Florida propose to support one of their own race for Congress, at the next election.

—The oldest house in Richmond, Virginia, once the headquarters of Washington, was struck by lightning on Friday evening.

—Cincinnati is described during the Sængerfest as a "gigantic beer garden, with a few houses interspersd here and there."

—"When," writes an Irishman, "we shoot landlords, we are called Irish; but when we shoot the enemies of England, we are English soldiers."

—Mr. Bonner's horse "Pocahontas" recently trotted a mile, without a slip or break, on Fashion Course in the remarkable time of 2:18. This horse was purchased by Mr. Bonner for $35,000.

—A giddy student, having had his skull fractured, was told by the doctor that the brain was visible, on which he remarked, "Do write and tell father, for he always said I had none."

—It is no longer the fashion to wear black velvet tied around the neck, as it ruins the shape of the throat, besides discoloring the skin. A few years ago a piece of velvet tied in this manner was considered indispensable.

—Necklaces, lockets, ear-rings, bracelets, and dagger hair-pins of tortoise shell are the rage. Inexpensive ornaments, of every conceivable design and color comprehended in the term *rococo*, are imported by the principal houses.

—There is a strange fatality among hogs in Cairo, Illinois, which is charged to the growing cockle. It is said that the grass-nipping porkers carelessly take it in with their other fodder, sicken and die within a few hours.

—A queer temperance pledge was once circulated in Russia. It bound the signers to abstain from brandy—till brandy should be better and tolerably cheap.

—Jefferson Davis has been made a vestryman in one of the Memphis churches. Another evidence that Tennessee needs reconstructing.

—The Lynchburg (Va.) papers announce the death of Col. Robert Garland, formerly of the United States army, and subsequently an officer in the Confederate army.

—A New York editor recently wrote that Olive Logan had sprained her ankle. Imagine his astonisment when the types made him say that fair but independent spinister had "married her uncle."

—At Indianola, Texas, where water is one dollar a bucket, a large portion of the population is said to be delighted—because whisky being the same price, it does not pay to adulterate.

—The walking-stick parasol has just made its appearance. Open, it is quite large and conical in shape; but when closed looks like a substantial walking cane, for which purpose it is intended to be used.

—A celebrated actor had ordered green pea soup; it was served but contained only one pea. He took off his coat; but the waiter informed him no one was allowed to dine in his shirt sleeves. "Oh," was the reply, "I am only going to swim for my pea"

"—Are you connected with a paper here?" asked a countrymen of an inmate of the Indiana insane asylum, "Oh, no" was the reply; "I have been to the Insane asylum and am cured; a man never runs a newspaper after he is cured."

—Laurence and Margaret Shields, brother and sister, have been executed at Tullamore for the murder of a man named Dunn. They stood hand in hand upon the scaffold, repeating the Litany of the Saints as the drop fell. Shields was twenty-four years of age, and his sister twenty-nine.

—Chicago has a new church, at which the pulpit is provided with a copper speaking trumpet, which is connected with eleven pews, where, with rubber hose attached, the deaf may enjoy a sermon as well as those not so unfortunate.

—Three Chicago boys, named Frank and Charles Tuttle, and Robert Skinkle, aged from thirteen to fifteen years, started on Sunday morning last for Sunday school, in the Second Baptist Church, since which time they have not been heard from. The police of the city are investigating the case.

—A photographer of Stockholm, C. J. Malmberg, has received a patent for a new discovery which he calls phototypy. He transfers photographs on metallic plates, and, and, by means of printing colors can print them, on paper, even to the smallest details.

—A great number of starving Jews are emigrating from Lithunia and Poland, considerable sums of money having been collected wherewith to forward them. Some are going to the Don and Caucasus, at the expense of the Russian government, and others to the United States.

A few days since a little ragged urchin was sent by a tradesman to collect a bill. He began in the usual way, but becoming more and more importunate, at length the gentleman's patience being exhausted, he said to him: "You need not dun me so sharply; I am not going to run away." "I don't suppose you are," said the boy, scratching his head; "but my master is, and he wants the money."

—A German telegraph operator has discovered a mode of sharpening, with mathematical accuracy, any number of steel or iron wires, by the agency of the magnetic current. The discovery may be applied to the manufacture of pins and needles, and do away with the present process of grinding the points, so injurious and extensively fatal to the workman.

—When the sum fixed upon for the salary of the new Episcopal bishop of New Hampshire was announced a great white rooster flew upon the fence around the church in which the Convention was sitting, and gave a lusty, vigorous crow. This was considersd by the people inside a good omen, and that the next President of the United States will be a Democrat.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARK.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday June 25, 1870.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION—WE have been requested, by several Democratic editors in the West, to assume the responsibility of making a call upon the Democratic editors of the State, to meet in convention, and also to designate the time and place. We, therefore, recommend ALTOONA, TUESDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

JAMES P. BARR,
Pres. Dem. Ed. Ass'n. of Western Penna.
W. T. H. PAULEY, Waynesburg Messenger,
W. S. BLACK, Gaz. and Dem., New Castle,
Secretaries.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

The approaching State campaign in Northern and Western States bids fair to be lively and exciting, and is one in which great public interest will be felt. It promises to be more a contest of *ideas* than mere *partisan strength*. There will be more of reason in it—more of individual action—more of a determination to give expression to the private sentiments and honest convictions of the voter than a blind adherence to party. This fact argues well for the success of the Democracy. Upon all the issues that will enter into the contest, the Democratic party is not only right, but the great masses of the people recognize and admit that fact. The principles they proclaim touch the popular heart and enlist the sympathies of men of all classes and conditions. Upon the other hand, the Republican party, by its class legislation, its granting of special privileges, its disregard of the public interests, its outrages upon the rights of the States and of the people, and the notorious corruption of its leaders, has thrown itself without the pale of popular approval and support. No party has ever adopted a policy and promoted legislation so utterly at variance with public sentiment, and enacted laws so unjust to the many and so discriminating in favor of the few, as has the Radical party, in its corruptly acquired power and strength.

The Congress of the United States, which, as the representatives of the people, should watch and guard their interests with jealous eye, has betrayed its trust, and corruptly sold itself to the monied interests. The land-grabbers, the national bankers, the bond holders, the carpet baggers and the negroes, and the organized "rings" and lobbies, have owned and controlled it, and directed its legislation. The gold gamblers and gift-bearers have had easy access to the influence and patronage of the President. Fraud and corruption stalk through the halls of legislation in bold and shameless triumph, and stretch forth their hands into every department of the Government. All confidence is lost in the integrity of those now in power. The country is appalled at the sickening spectacle, and is clamorous for a change. The Democracy, arrayed as they are, against the plunderers and their schemes, and demanding such legislation as will bring relief to the interests of the country, will rally to its support new strength from all classes. The restoration of harmony, of confidence, of economy, and of general prosperity, demands the reinstating of the Democratic party in power; and out of the coming conflicts of 1870 we feel confident it will emerge triumphant, while the prestige of the Radical party will be swept away, and the organization shattered beyond recovery.

It is thus we confidently read the political horoscope, and the gallant Democracy of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will speak out such emphatic condemnation of the Administration and its servile and corrupt Congress, as will be no mean second to the sweeping utterances of disapproval sent forth by New York and the other States which have already spoken.

IF the *Gazette* and the old wire-pullers can frighten off the reforming element they will boast of a victory. They are now playing the game of brag, and deal in long words of a brimstone perfume. The "oldest" denominates the call for the convention of the 6th of July as a "nameless whelp," and hurls the following anathema at any Republican who shall attach his name to such a paper:

Whoever framed it or designed the plan has been discreet enough—or perhaps cowardly enough would be better words—to screen himself and coadjutors from public gaze, for no names have yet been given in connection with the movement. No true Republican can attach his name to such a paper with impunity, for he will thereby shut himself out of the communion, and to no purpose and for no plausible reason whatever, be left to muse over treachery unrequited.

Put that in your pipe and smoke it, ye 10,228 who voted for ISAIAH DICKEY, the bolter, against C. B. BOSTWICK, the regular nominee, for commissioner, who received 9,445 votes. The majority to be shut out of the communion of the minority is refreshing, but to be "left to muse over treachery unrequited" is gorgeous. The "oldest" last year denounced the temperance men as bolters, who would ruin the party by invading the sanctity of regular nominations, but the liquor men would not yield, and the party was ruined to the extent of a commissioner, and would have been ruined altogether if the temperance men had nominated a full ticket, which they propose to do this time.

The *Commercial* is not disposed to listen to the lamb-like expostulations of the ringmasters, who want the refractory to wait. It says:

"Wait," forsooth! For what? Till the engineers had got the machinery all set, and every Republican's nose on the grindstone! For years there has been this sort of waiting. Thank heaven, better sense and a nobler spirit constitute the order of the day with the Republicans of Allegheny now.

No more grindstones, if you please.

THE INDIANS.

The *Gazette* is peculiarly concerned because of our interest in the Indian, and our condemnation of the bad faith with which he has been treated by the Government. We are not singular in this, as the daily utterances of journals—many of the *Gazette's* own political school—in outspoken indignation amply attest. We do not approve of the slaughters committed by these dusky warriors of the west, nor would we seek to shield them from proper punishment. Yet we are not disposed, in the choice vernacular of the *Gazeete*, to denounce them as "copper-colored scoundrels," who have no rights and no redeeming traits. True, they are savages—wild and untutored—and have been guilty of cruelty in revenge for their real or imaginary wrongs; yet the species of warfare which they have inaugurated pales into insignificance when brought into comparison with the retaliatory Piegan slaughter of that Radical Administration pet, PHIL SHERIDAN. We condemn that species of cruelty in warfare even against savages; and we defy the *Gazette* to instance a series of "rapine and theft" committed by them in retaliation, which can equal the merciless cruelties and unchristian outrages perpetrated by SHERIDAN in the Valley of the Shenandoah. His savage boast that he would not leave a blade of grass even for the women and children of that beautiful region, upon which a grasshopper could feed, was almost literally fulfilled; and his march could be traced by flame and smoke which alike arose from house, barn and mill, which sheltered and fed the defenceless and unoffending mother and her little ones. No Radical voice was heard in condemnation of that—and yet he claims to be civilized and a christian! But when the uncivilized Indian resorts to the same uncivilized species of warfare, he would be forever placed without the pales of forgiveness or sympathy! Out upon such inconsistency.

With regard to the Indian, as Senator CASSERLY truthfully says, "we are suffering to-day—our helpless women and children, our peaceful, well-meaning settlers of the frontier settlements are suffering to-day for the wrongs done to the Indians by vicious and lawless white men for the last fifty years. Hence has sprung a state of border warfare or of precarious peace which was but a preparation for war. The Indian has known too often no protection against his white foeman, except that which he could win by his own bow and spear, and no other justice for the wrongs he has had to bear than "the wild justice of revenge." To-day, upon our great plains, or in his mountain fastnesses, or in his forays upon our border settlements, he is fighting out in his unturored savage fashion the old quarrel, which is ever new, between his race and ours, going back almost to the first occupation of this country by the white man." Did the *Gazette* ever take coolly into consideration these facts? Or would it blindly and persistently condemn the Indians, in mere defence of the Administration, and either massacre them by wholesale, in accordance with the SHERIDAN policy, or with that of Senator STEWART, of Nevada, shut them up in small reservations and compel them to work for their living? THE POST is the champion of the Indian in all that affects his rights, and will continue to be, as it has, outspoken in condemnation of the manifold outrages and wrongs, of which he has been the victim.

THE editor of the *Gazette* seems disturbed as to what the Democratic editors will do next week, when they meet in Altoona. We really don't know what they will do, and if we did, we would not tell the *Gazette*—but of one thing the "oldest" may be assured, that we do not know, of all the Democratic editors in the State, one harboring the slightest resentment against any of his brethren. Among them personally there is the utmost cordiality and good feeling. How is it with you, aged and venerable *Gazette*? What kind of a convocation would be a convention of Republican editors, and what would be the controling topic of discussion? The editors of the *Dispatch*, *Commercial* and *Gazette* would make an amiable trio on a committee on resolutions—and it is so throughout the State; all growing out of the spoils and the anxiety to control. The discussion of the principles of government or the wants and wishes of the people has not created any trouble among their newspapers, but like hungry wolves they snap and growl over the carcase.

The Democratic editors, on the contrary, have no selfish ends to accomplish in meeting; they have their allotted work to perform, with or without conventions, and it is one of the highest importance to society—to reprimand the extravagance and corruption of the hour, to possess the minds of the people with correct principles in relation to government,—to insist upon a return to that simple and economical management of affairs which characterized Democratic administrations from JEFFERSON to BUCHANAN, and to warn the people against the repeated outrages upon the Constitution, as tending to a consolidated and a military despotism, are among the duties of the Democratic editor, who is the only sentinel on the watch tower—the rest, like a disordered army after victory, are mainly engaged in securing spoil. They are pillaging the people and sacking the treasury. They not only do not give warning when some mighty inroad upon the Constitution is proposed, they lull and deceive the people by words of approval, that they may share the gain.

We believe one of the bitter fruits of the war we are now tasting is a general demoralization. Weakness and corruption rule the hour. The taint has reached the White House, Congress, the judiciary; it is seen and felt in the legislative halls of every State, and in nearly every official, appointed or elected, but of all the corrupt agencies we have named we hold the Republican press of this country more responsible and guilty than any other.

WE always feared plain JOHN W. GEARY would go to the bad. Our fears have been prophetic. He is a candidate for GRANT's place. The following card appeared in the Washington City *Star*, on Thursday, June the 16th, as an

[Advertisement.]

Editor of the Star:

As President GRANT pledged himself, both before and after his election, to *one term*, it would not be improper to look around for a successor. In that connection we know of no man now living in whom are so fully combined all the elements necessary to constitute a suitable Chief Magistrate for this Government as John W. Geary, present Governor of Pennsylvania. It is due to him, and to Pennsylvania, that he be brought forward by his many friends as our next Republican candidate for the next Presidency.

MANY PENNSYLVANIANS.

June 16, 1870.*

As the Presidential chair has sunk into a mere gift enterprise concern, with a drunken chucklehead to draw the salary, we don't see why a sober chucklehead like GEARY wouldn't do just as well to receive houses and lands; sign a receipt for $25,000 a year, and appoint fifth rate lawyers to Cabinet positions, go a fishing for trout with CAMERON, and become so incoherent from fatigue that he might offer to kiss all the ladies from the verandah of the Herdic House in Williamsport.

If Major General JOHN WELLINGTON GEARY, C. H., Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (to give him the title he so much admires and so frequently insists upon from his understrappers), wishes to dim the effulgence which surrounds him since his battle above the fleecy clouds, let him succeed GRANT. He can do it if he makes up his mind. He has fooled CAMERON, DON and SIMON; he betrayed SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Road, and lashed MCCLURE and MANN into his support, and is now ready to commence again his plaintive appeals for succor, accompanied by pledges he never means to perform.

HIGH RATE OF SPEED.

The Southern railroad men recently enjoying the hospitality of the Pennsylvania Railroad passed a number of thankful resolutions on their way home, and among them the following:

Resolved, That the high rate of speed—fifty-four miles an hour at least—which we attained on several occasions on our tour with perfect safety, and the regularity with which we made the different points, according to the special schedule, clearly demonstrate that these roads are substantially constructed and under the most excellent management.

We once heard a high officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company answer under oath on the witness stand, that fifty miles an hour could not be attained, that it was impossible for the drivers to make the revolutions per minute necessary to secure this velocity, but then he was swearing for the company and trying as an expert to weaken the testimony of passengers who swore they believed the speed of a particular train was at least at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Now it is admitted that fifty-four miles was made within the hour, or nearly a mile a minute. If an accident had occurred at this rate of speed the conductors and engineers would have sworn they were running on schedule time, and that it was a physical impossibility to push a train at that speed. Ninety-nine out of every hundred accidents could be averted by reducing the speed, which will never be done if left to the voluntary action of the reckless managers now controlling the great trunk lines. Let Congress take and establish a rate of speed for all roads with proper penalties for a violation. When all are placed upon the same footing there will be no loss to any, so far as time is concerned.

PIGTAIL SHOEMAKERS.

The order of St. Crispin in Massachusetts struck for higher wages, but the Yankees refused to yield and telegraphed to San Francisco to send a cargo of Chinamen to the Bay State. They poured upon the astonished shoemakers and took their places at one-fourth the wages paid white men. The importation of Coolies is a Republican movement, and the workingmen and women of, this country will soon be made to feel its effects. An exchange speaking of the matter says:

There are many thousands of females employed in the shoemaking business in Massachusetts and throughout New England. The delicate work they do can be readily imitated by the dainty-fingured Chinese, who can live and thrive upon what would not keep an American girl in shoestrings. Hence if these Asiatic cordwainers once obtain a foothold in the shoe manufactories of the East the instincts of grasping capitalists will lead them to dispense with native born labor altogether and engage that of the foreign element.

China can send ten millions of able bodied men without missing them. Quite enough to take the place of every laboring man in this country, and Republicans think this a good thing. Particularly is it good in New England, where the white workingman will be ground to powder that the bondholder may get his interest in gold.

FARNSWORTH AND BUTLER:

An estimable German friend of ours, who has not as yet been able to master the pronunciation of English polysyllables, remarked to us, *apropos* to people getting into difficulties, that "the way of the *perpetrator* is hard." We think his rendition of the proverb peculiarly applicable to BEN. BUTLER, who has perpetrated, or attempted to perpetrate, more outrages upon the American people, North as well as South, than any other Radical in Congress.

He got a large quantity of hot shot from Mr. FARNSWORTH of Illinois, in the discussion over the President's veto of the ROLLIN WHITE patent extension. Now, it is to be wondered at that President GRANT could veto any measure, that was a pet Radical scheme for money making, but it is nevertheless true that he did so in this instance, and it should stand so much to his credit, in view of the facts connected with its passage through Congress.

In the very opening of the discussion, Mr. FARNSWORTH charged Mr. BUTLER with having received $2,000 as an attorney fee in the case, and by so doing was amenable to the law, and should be indicted under the laws of the United States, which provide that if any member of Congress shall receive a fee as attorney or otherwise, upon any matter pending before Congress or any of the departments, he shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be indicted and punished in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

This, of course, stirred BUTLER. It touched him on a tender spot. He doubtless remembered the double fate of WHITTEMORE whom he defended with such interested volubility, but whom not even BUTLER's blackguardism could save rom the deserved fate of the broker of his own, as well as his country's honor. BUTLER raged as only BUTLER can rage, when the keen lash of justice is laid upon his pachydermatous cuticle by one who acts with the majority of the House.

But there was no way for him to get around, or under or over the charge of Mr. FARNSWORTH. A Dutch Gap Canal would not have helped him. The evidence was of record, and all that he could do was to sputter excuses and indulge in personalities; declaring that Mr. FARNSWORTH had more "beard than brains," and using other equally weighty arguments.

But the most ridiculous point in BUTLER's speech is where he says that "a prepared blow aimed at a man who is unprepared is the blow of a coward and an assassin." The maxim is a trite one, but was never intended to fit the case of a Congressman, acting in the *role* of a Congressman. He should have kept his record clear, and his hands unsoiled with the slime of "filthy lucre," and then he would have been prepared to meet any "prepared blow" that might be aimed at him. He should have remembered that other axiom, applicable to the case of every honest man: "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just."

But this was not the case with Mr. BUTLER. He knew that he had an itching palm, and that that palm had been crossed with the hire and price of his official station and his dignity. It now remains to be seen whether the House will maintain its honor by expelling Mr. BUTLER, and whether the United Stated District Attorney will vindicate the laws by indicting him.

THE *Gazette* thinks we told too much in stating that the Temperance men insisted upon nominating a full ticket this year May be we were a little outspoken, but it is so hard to keep all the secrets we hear in relation to the third party. Our labors have increased visibly of late, have added to the duties of the organ for the Democracy the charge of one-half the Republican party, as represented by the *Commercial*, which may account for our little indiscretion in blabbing. We would not allude to the subject again for the world.

A GUSHING Republican wants FELIX R. BRUNOT Esq. to accept the office of County Commissioner on the ground that he has special aptitude for Sanitory, Reformatory and benevolent works. We wssh Mr BRUNOT would accept, as we will be uneasy about his health if he ventures in the discharge of his duties as Indian pacificator in the region of RED CLOUD this summer. Better run for County Commissioner.

MRS. LINCOLN has not been able to get a pension of $8,000 per annum from the tax payers of this country. Why she should receive for the balance of her life the interest of fifty thousand dollars, when she is worth one hundred thousand dollars in her right, the widows of soldiers who died on the battle field and who are now struggling for bread, cannot understand. Neither can we.

THE correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* who accompanied the Southern excursionists to this city and the oil regions, speaks highly of their cordial reception by Pittsburghers, and says:

The reception and entertainment which the Southern excursionists have received in this city is a matter of gratification to the party, and creditable in the highest degree to the people of Pittsburgh. The Daily POST bade the visitors welcome in a double leaded editorial, in which it took the sensible view that "like visits will do much to restore good feeling between the sections, and re-establish business relations between the North and the South." Of all things Pittsburgh is eminently a business place—a thriving, pushing, manufacturing city, and its people, no doubt, realized the force of the remarks of THE POST, and hence much of the attention and kindness that were bestowed upon the excursionists.

The Daily *Chronicle* also gave a hearty welcome, but could not forget to read us a lesson on high tariff protection while referring to the prosperity of the region. The *Chronicle* thinks that this prosperity is "another argument to the visitors that honest toil is the only source of wealth, and that but a slight fostering care of the general government is needed to develop the mineral and industrial resources of the entire country, and especially the South, to an equal degree." The trouble is that the South cannot now get an equal share of anything that it really wants, but as the business instinct of the North realizes that its own advantage is the settlement of the Southern problem, we may have better things by and by. It is a notable fact that the arrival of this excursion party has been the subject of general comment by the Pennsylvania press, and all of the six Pittsburgh daily papers printed in English have welcomed them heartily as a significant step towards future business intimacy and the cordiality that commercial intercourse always brings.

IN WASHINGTON on Thursday there was quite an exciting scene in the San Domingo Committee, which shows the way the administration has been working up this San Domingo business. Consul PERRY was on the witness stand. A member of the committee put substantially this question to him: "Were you ever aproached by any one to influence you in making your report to the State Department on the imprisonment of HATCH?" The witness replied, "Yes sir."

"Who by?"

The witness answered: "By Senator HOWARD."

"In what way?"

Mr. PERRY replied: "Senator HOWARD came to my room at Willard's Hotel, while I was writing my report, and asked me what I was doing. I told him. He said: "Never mind PERRY; don't write that report; I will see the President, and make it all right."

Senator HOWARD, who is a member of the committee, jumped up and said, "That is not true, sir."

"It is true, sir," replied PERRY.

"It's false," again shouted HOWARD.

The chairman of the committee commanded order. Mr. PERRY very coolly took out of his pocket no less than three of the visiting cards of Mr. HOWARD, and on one of them was a memoradum asking him to call at HOWARD'S room.

BUTLER'S joint resolution for the annexation of San Domingo as a State provides that the United States shall pay $1,352,000 in gold to liquidate the debt of that country. This is a plain trick. If the United Stases are to be bound for one single cent of that debt they will be bound for every dollar of it. The limitation to $1,352,000, or any other sum less than the full amount, is purely nugatory, and if the outrage contemplated in this annexation be consummated will be so found. Dollar for dollar in gold the speculators who have bought up the depreciated obligations of San Domingo will demand to be paid and will be paid.

THE summer solstice seems to be upon us in its full power, and the usual casualties are resulting in Eastern cities, from the incessant heat. In New York, we observe, there were some half dozen cases of *coup de soliel*, reported on Tuesday, which resulted fatally, and in other places, both East and West, the heat has attained an intensity rarely equalled in June.

THE credit of first applying the word "contraband" to slaves has been given to Beast BUTLER, but, according to Hildreth's History of the United States, THOMAS SCOTT, a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania in 1790, argued that, if Africans were considered property, Congress could at pleasure declare them "contraband goods," and so prohibit the slave trade altogether.

A MONTREAL bat maker made a cricket bat which he begged Prince ARTHUR to accept. Prince ARTHUR, however, "cannot accept presents," and soothed the man's tender feelings by buying it. How unlike GRANT.

THE Raleigh, (N. C.) *Sentinel*, referring to the Governor's call for the military, says there is neither necessity nor excuse for the proceeding. There has not been a crime committed which the civil officers could not detect and bring to justice just as well as the military. But the evil is that judical officers will not do their duty—they shield the guilty. The *Sentinel* adds.

"The truth is, the suppression of crime and the execution of the law are not the motives for this organization of a military force in the State. These may be made the pretext, but the real object is to have an armed force at command to overawe the people and control the elections in August. Under what law the Governor issues his order for organizing, arming and uniforming State troops, and detailing minute men, we are not aware. But of the proximate expenses to the people of the State we can form some idea. Three regiments of 900 men each are 2,700 men, rank and file. We suppose that each suit of uniform, including hat, coa and pants, will cost $20. Then we have $54,000 to start with. Independent of the oppression and mischief designed to be effected by this grand military movement, the project will cost the taxpayers of the State at least $100,000. And all this to prevent a free election in the State.

IN the fall elections in West Virginia the great question will be the enfranchisement of the majority of the population of that State. It is said that there are twenty-five thousand white people now disfranchised, and that these are not merely deprived of the right to vote and to hold office, but they are not even allowed to carry on many of the occupations of life.

THE Turners of Milwaukee, a large, powerful and wealthy organization, are about to contest the legality of the Sunday dance house ordinance. While laying claim to no particular regard for the Sabbath over any other day in the week, the Turners protest that they are not a law-breaking people, and that they are not only willing but anxious to obey all the statutes, whether objectionable to them or not. They say that the new ordinance encroaches upon their religious and civil rights; nevertheless, if it is decided by the authorities to be constitutional, they will submit without a murmur. To test this constitutionality is their object, and to do this they are now raising the necessary money. When everything is ready they will get up a dance, furnish the evidence against themselves, if necessary, and on the following day bring the responsible parties into court at the request of the authorities, that a trial may take place. If the verdict is against them the matter will be taken to the Superior Court on appeal; and if there the verdict is sustained that is the end of it, and they will have nothing further to do with Sunday dancing. The Turners have retained some of the best legal talent in the city to look after the case.

IT is stated that the President by no means despairs of a successful result of the St. Domingo business, and others who are personally interested in it declare their belief that the chances for its ratification are very favorable. More can be learned of this, however, when the committee of investigation, which has been making inquiries into the conduct of the negotiations concerning the treaty, furnish their report. Senators opposed to the treaty say that it will not be ratified.

POLITICAL.

Radical Convention in West Virginia —Ohio Nomination.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 22.—The Republican State Convention assembled in Parkersburg this morning at ten o'clock. The attendance is very large and much enthusiasm is manifested.

H. Sinsel, of the State Central Committee opened the Convention and appointed Gen. Ruffrer, of Kanawha, temporary Chairman and Dr. Chase, of Putnam, Secretary.

Hon. C. D. Hubbard offered a series of resolutions endorsing the Flick amendment for reference to the Committee on platform.

Thos. B. Swann, of Kanawha, formerly colonel in the rebel army, but who has acted with the Republicans since the close of the war, made a speech for half an hour, appealing to the Republicans to be magnanimous to rebels, and declared if this was done they would co-operate with the party.

The Convention then took a recess until 1:30 P. M.

CLEVELAND, O., June 22.—Hon. Wm. H. Upson was to-day renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighteenth District.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The famous steamer Natchez, Capt. Thomas Lathers, which has been making a race against time from New Orleans to St. Louis, arrived here a few minutes after four o'clock this afternoon.

The following items are taken from her log: To Natchez, seventeen hours fifty-two minutes; Vicksburg, twenty-six hours; Memphis, two days nine hours forty minutes; Cairo, three days four hours thirty-five minutes; St. Louis, three days twenty two hours thirty minutes.

The race was made to beat, if possible, the time made by the celebrated "J. M. White," in 1844, which was three days, twenty-three hours and nine minutes, and which has never been beaten until to-day, although many of the swiftest boats which run this river during the past quarters of a century have attempted it.

There has been great excitement among the steamboat men and citizens generally all day in regard to this race, and when the Natchez touched the wharf this evening she was immediately thronged with an excited crowd, who were very joyous over the great victory. A large amount of money changed hands on the result.

W. S. Pike, a banker of New Orleans, a passenger on the Natchez, who claims to have kept a careful record of the trip, asserts that the passage was in three days twenty-one hours and fifty-eight minutes, the difference between Cairo and this point.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution granting condemned cannon for a monument to Gen. Nathaniel Lyon in Greene county, Missouri. Passed.

Mr. McCREERY presented a petition from the Kentucky Congression delegation for the removal of the political disabilities of a large number of Kentuckians. Referred.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a joint resolution pertaining to applications for the alteration of the railroad charters of part of the companies who received land grants unless reasons are specifically set forth.

Mr. DRAKE offered a joint resolution bringing all foreign telegraph companies having offices in the United States under the provisions of the Internal Revenue laws. Referred.

Mr. LEWIS offered a resolution calling upon the President for information as to monies paid into the United States Treasury, on account of property seized, condemned and confiscated in Virginia, by virtue of act of Congress. Adopted.

The House amendments to the bill to authorize a settlement of accounts of officers of the army and navy were concurred in.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Ramsey, to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. SUMNER'S amendment for a one cent. postage system was voted down—yeas, 19; nays, 29.

An amendment for two cent. postage was offered and advocated by Mr. NYE.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. POLAND—Authorizing the President to open negotiations with the British North American Provinces for admission as States of the Union.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—To annex Dominica.

By Mr. RANDALL—Supplementary to the act for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines of the Oneida.

By Mr. WILSON, of Ohio—To promote the cultivation of the public lands by offering annual premiums for the best homesteads.

By Mr. MUNGEN—To repeal all laws and resolutions as to spirit metres.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—Making a grant of lands to the Preston, Salina & Denver Railroad Company.

Mr. SHELDON, of New York, offered a resolution for the payment of the members from Virginia of the same amount of compensation paid other members of the Forty-first Congress. The House refused to order the main question by a vote of 44 to 96. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FOX offered a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill reducing the duties on potatoes and all kinds of fish, fifty per cent. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. NEGLEY asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a select committee on the subject of Cuba. The resolution was not received.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, and said he would ask their consideration on Thursday next.

The House went into committee on the Fortification bill. The bill appropriates $1,264,750. It passed.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to report back from the Committee on Public Lands the Senate bill relating to the Central Branch of the Pacific Railroad in Kansas, which had been taken from the Speaker's table some time ago and referred to that committee. He said he wished it to resume its place on the Speaker's table, as the committee had no time to consider it.

Objection being made, the House refused to suspend the rules, and the bill remains with the Committee on Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

SENATE

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported that the Committee unanimously recommended non-concurrence in the amendments of the House to the Senate Currency Bill, and the appointment of a Committee of Conference.

The House bill to pave Pennsylvania avenue passed

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a joint resolution to determine the construction of the Internal Revenue Act, so to exempt indistributable sums added to the contingent funds of insurance companies. Passed.

M. BAYARD presented a memorial from William F. Smith, President of the International and Ocean Telegraph Co., proposing for $500,000 a year to be paid by the United States for twenty years, to establish and maintain International Telegraph Cables from San Francisco and Japan to China, and a third from the United States to Europe, conditional upon never consolidating with any existing trans-Atlantic cable, and never charging more than five dollars in gold for each message of ten words. Referred.

The House tax and tariff bill will be made the special order as soon as the Consular appropriation bill is disposed of.

The Senate took up the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment limiting the franking privilege hereafter to departments was rejected—22 to 25.

Mr. RAMSEY'S proposition to repeal the franking privilege was amended by prohibiting any allowance for stamps or increased pay to Senators or Representatives in consequence of the repeal of the franking privilege.

Mr, RAMSEY'S amendment was then rejected—26 to 28.

The bill then passed,

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the consular and diplomatic bill. The amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were akopted.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported amendments providing for a Consular General at Liberia, for raising the Minister to Japan to Envoy Extraodinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and for increasing the appropriation for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and for missions abroad from $50,000 to $150,000. Adopted.

The bill was then reported to the Senate; The Senate took up the naval appropriation bill, and considered the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations. At 5 o'clock P. M. the bill was laid aside, when the tariff bill was taken up, and soon after the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. UPSON introduced a joint resolution donating four condemned cannon to the Willoughby, Ohio, Soldiers' Monument Association. Passed.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution reciting the action of the Committee on Military Affairs and the House in reporting a resolution declaring Mr. Whittemore, by selling Military and Naval Cadetships, unworthy of a seat in the House; reciting his election and presentation of his credentials, and resolving that the House decline to allow said Whittemore to be sworn in as a representative in the Forty-first Congress, and direct his credentials to be returned to him.

After discussion, Mr. POLAND endeavored to obtain the reference of his credentials to the Judiciary Committee; but Mr. LOGAN declined to admit such resolution, and moved the previous question, under operation of which his resolution was adopted—131 yeas to 24 nays.

The nays were—Messrs.

Arnell,	Knapp,
Ayer,	Maynard,
Brooks, Mass.,	Morrill, Maine,
Butler, Mass.,	Nesham,
Cessna,	Poland,
Cobb, N. C.,	Roots,
Coburn,	Sawyer
Ela,	Smith, Tenn.,
Farnsworth,	Taffe,
Hoar,	Taylor,
Jenckes,	Twitchell,
Kelley,	Whittemore—24.

The House then went into Committee on the Sundry Expenses Civil bill.

Mr. DAWES, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the estimates made for the ensuing year. After some discussion, without action, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the bill to facilitate telegraph communication between the United States and the Bermuda Islands; also, the bill to authorize a direct sub-marine cable from the United States to Belgium.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to reduce internal revenue taxes. Amendments of the Senate Committee on Finance were read.

A proposition of the Committee to strike out the first and thirty-fourth sections imposing special taxes, was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the House had provided for keeping up a portion of the special taxes, while the Senate Committee proposes to repeal all of them, except on spirits, tobacco and beer.

The next three sections of the bill inserted by the Committee in lieu of the part stricken out, were read.

They provide for a repeal after May 1st, 1871, of all special taxes, except those upon brewer's distilled spirits and tobacco; also, that the several taxes on sales be repealed except such as are now by law paid by stamps. Also, repealing taxes on sales of leaf and manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled spirits. Also, repealing the tax on articles in Schedule A, and a special tax on boats, barges, flats, on legacies and successions, on passports and on gross receipts.

The three sections were agreed to repealing, after October 1st, 1870, the stamp tax imposed in schedule "B" on promissary notes for a less sum than one hundred dollars; on receipts for any sum of money, or in payment of any debt, and also the stamp tax imposed in schedule "C" on canned and preserved fish. Further, that no stamp shall be required upon the transfer or assignment of a mortgage, except when made upon a sale thereof, or when transferred as collateral security; also, that commissions shall be allowed in the purchase of proprietors stamps. It also allows the removal of lucifer or friction matches, segar lights and wax tapers from the place of manufacture for foreign exportation, without payment of the tax or affixing stamps, subject to the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a new section, which as amended by Mr. Sawyer was adopted, extending the time within which stamps may be affixed to instruments of writing requiring stamps and executed in the late rebellious States until June 13th, 1872, making it a penalty double the amount of tax and in no case less than five dollars.

The Income tax sections were then discussed.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke in favor of the retention of the tax, and Mr. Corbett against it. The bill was laid over as unfinished business for Thursday.

Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit any communications and proposals he may have received for constructing ocean steamships for trans-Atlantic mail service, etc.

Recess.

HOUSE.

The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha and Council Bluffs, passed with an amendment requiring the construction of spans three hundred feet in width.

On the motion of Mr. SCHENCK the House proceeded with the business on the Speakers table and disposed thereof as follows: Messages from the Senate requesting a Conference Committee on Currency Bill. Agreed to.

Veto by the President of the renewal of the patent of Rollin White for improvements in pistols.

In the discussion which took place on the veto, which was participated in by Messrs. Wood, Laflin, Hoar and Kellogg in support of the veto, and by Messrs. Jenckes and Butler, of Massachusetts, against it, an exciting episode took place, arising out of a point of order made by Mr. Farnsworth, that Mr. Butler was paid by the counsel of Rollin White, the beneficiary under the bill. He declared it was in evidence that the member from Massachusetts had accepted a fee of two thousand dollars.

Mr. BUTLER asserted that there was no such evidence.

Mr. FARNSWORTH affirmed that there was, and said it was contained in a communication of the Commissioner of Patents, which he had asked to have read at the Clerk's desk, but its reading had been objected to.

Mr. BUTLER—There is no such evidence, never can be, and never will be.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I insist upon its being read.

Mr. BUTLER—The point between the gentleman and myself is this: He charges that a fee of $2,000 was furnished me to advocate the extension of the patent on the floor. I say I received the fee for arguing the case in the Supreme Court.

Mr. FARNSWORTH.—The statues of the United States declare a member of Congress, who receives any fee for any matter pending before Congress, or in any of the Departments, commits a misdemeanor, punishable by indictment, and it is in evidence that a member from Massachusetts voluntarily stated to the Commissioner of Patents—

Mr. BUTLER, interrupting—I do not give way to be abused by a man who has more beard than brains.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—That is a most excellent retort; as good as the member is capable of making. The member may curse my beard, but he cannot steal under the shadow of my beard. My point of order is that that gentleman—the member from Massachusetts—has no right to advocate a claim here for a fee of two thousand.

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman from Illinois that the question of a member's interest in a matter before the House is universally left to that member's sense of propriety.

Mr. FARNSWORTH urged the reading of the communication of the Commissioner of Patents showing that Mr. Butler had received a fee of $2,000.

The time for which Mr. Butler had the floor having expired, Mr. Eldridge asked that the time should be extended, as it was a matter of great interest and importance, and the House and country wanted to know all about it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH insisted on his point of order.

The SPEAKER directed the rules to be read, which directs that no member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately or personally interested, and stated that if the rule was enforced in its utmost stringency, it would not prevent the gentleman from Massachusetts debating the question. The rule was limited entirely to the question of voting. It was for the gentleman himself to decide upon his honor and his oath as a member. The Chair could not be the conscience keeper of the members.

Mr. JENCKES having four minutes time left, said he would give it to Mr. Butler.

Mr. BUTLER said he would not ask half of it. He only wanted the record to be read which would brand the statement of the member from Illinois as malicious, false and infamous. [Sensation.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Have it read.

Mr. BUTLER—The entry is one of $2,000 for counsel fees paid me in January, 1869, when I argued a case before the Supreme Court, where my brief is filed. It was for counsel fees and nothing else.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he would read the record.

Mr. BUTLER desired it to be read at the clerk's desk.

The paper was sent to the clerk's desk and read, from which it appeared Mr. Butler had written to the Commissioner of Patents suggesting that a patent should not be extended without examination, and that he received a counsel fee of $2,000 from the applicant.

Mr. FARNSWORTH sought the floor, but Mr. Jenckes insisted on the previous question.

The House, however, being in the humor to enjoy and encourage a scene, refused to second the previous question.

Mr. FARNSWORTH obtained the floor. He said there were two facts in the matter.

The first was, that in 1867 there was pending an application from Rollin White for the extension of his patent; that that fact became known to the member from Massachusetts, and he volunteered to protest against it, whether that was for the purpose of courting the offer of counsel fee, he did not know.

The second fact was that when White filed his schedule of expenditures in 1869, in order to show that he had not made as much out of the patent as he should, he entered as one item of expenditure that in January, 1869, he paid the member from Massachusetts $2,000 for counsel fees.

He would state further that the member did not utter a word in the Supreme Court in behalf of Rollin White, though he did file a very small and insignificant brief, so that it might appear that he did something in the law Court toward earning his $2,000, but he, (Farnsworth) would leave it to the House and to the country to determine what the motive of White, in paying the $2,000 was, and what it was, if not the $2,000 that induced the member from Massachusetts to advocate on this floor the extension of that patent. The member had spoken of the length of his beard and he (Farnsworth) had told him then, as he did now, that, long or short, no member of Congress should, with his knowledge, steal under the shadow of his beard. No member of Congress should with his knowledge, perpetrate a fraud like this on the people of the United States, whose interests would be violated, as he (Butler) had said in his letter to the Commissioner of Patents on the re-issue of this patent. It would be noticed that in the letter written by the member in 1869, he said the reissue of this patent would be subversive of the interests of the Government; but a fee of $2,000 changed his views, and now the member, forgetting his oath and forgetting the interests of the United States, advocates the reissue of the patent, and advised the patentee to make an assignment of this interest to the government; when the evidence was that he had assigned it long before to Smith & Wesson and therefore had no right to assign it to the government; and yet the plea of the member from Massachusetts was that that evidence was worth two thousand dollars, and that Mr. White gave him two thousand dollars for it. That was too thin a gauze, too thin a veil, too shallow a pretense that the member could not thus compound;

For such he was inclined to,
By damning those he had a mind to.

He believed the House and country would arraign the member from Massachusetts for being on both sides of the question, in the first on one side and then on the other side, for a fee.

The SPEAKER here called Mr. Farnsworth to order

Mr. GARFIELD remarked that such language ought not to be heard in these halls.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he had finished, and moved the previous question.

A general murmur of disapproval showed that the House did not relish the idea of shutting off further discussion.

The SPEAKER asked Mr. Farnsworth whether he insisted on the demand.

Mr. FARNSWORTH withdrew it.

Mr. BUTLER replied to Mr. Farnsworth, and as he was speaking the members gathered round him, so that his remarks at times were very distinctly heard by the reporters. He denied having manifested any interest in the bill before the House in the way of forwarding its passage, and appealed to the Chairman of the Committee on Patents and the members generally to bear him out on that denial.

He explained that in 1867 he was applied to by a certain gentleman in his town, interested in the manufacture of arms, who thought that in a contract they were about to enter into with the government, they might interfere with Rollin White's patent, and to watch any application that might be made for the extension of that patent, and he had therefore written a letter to the Commissioner of Patents, stating three reasons which rendered it for the interest of the government that the claim for the extension should be examined before the extension was made. He had never heard of it, nor had anything further to do with it, further than that, but in 1868, while he was home on vacation, Rollin White came to him and said there was pending a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States that had been once argued before the Court, and then stood for re-argument, that his counsel was sick, and he wished him to argue it.

He had, therefore, spent four weeks solid time in preparing a brief, which he filed, and which the member from Illinois called a weak and insignificant brief. The gentleman who had originally argued the matter had got well and reargued it. He also was attending the arment. For that, he had, on the 29th of January, 1869, received $2,000. There had been then no application pending before Congress for extending the patent, to his knowledge, and he had not known that there ever would be. He could assure the member from Illinois that never would he make such a brief as that, and never would he argue such a case as that. The case was argued, and he was perfectly safe from ever receiving a fee of $2,000. [Laughter.] He further explained that it was after the bill had gone to the President that Mr. White came to him and said there was opposition to it because it was made to appear that it would interfere with the government, and then he told him he could obviate that by filing in the Patent Office a release to the United States. He had heard this thing was to be brought up against him in the House, but he had felt that malice, aided by weakness, was contemptible; but there had been now presented before the country a singular spectacle of the attempted arraignment of one member by another who attacked him unawares in a manner that blows of cowards and assassins are ever made. [A sudden and vehement descent of the Speaker's gavel intimated that a limit of Parliamentary debate was being encroached upon.] Mr. Butler paused, and looked at the Speaker as if wondering at an interruption and enquired in a manner that brought the House down in a roar of laughter, whether it was a message from the Senate.

Resuming his remarks he said, I repeat that a prepared blow aimed at a man who is unprepared, is the blow of a coward and an assassin. Everywhere this is a great truth in ethics to which I think nobody, not even the Speaker's hammer, will object. [Laughter.] If there is any man here who thinks I have been in any way false to my people, I invoke a vote of censure from the House.

He added that he had not brought on this controversy. It was well known there was a very great difference of feeling between himself and his assailant, but he (Mr. Butler) had never intruded that difference on the House, and had never brought his personal quarrels before the House. He had endeavored to keep what he said in exact parliamentary language. As to the insinuation that he had filed a brief in the Supreme Court merely as a pretense to obtain a fee, he could only say: "Oh! Father Abraham, what these christians are whose own hard dealings teach them to suspect the very thoughts of others!"

Mr. BUTLER took his seat, and the House was gradually restored to order.

A vote was taken on the passage of the bill over the President's veto, and was rejected—yeas, 12; nays, 168.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to amend the act incorporating the national Junction Railway Company, was concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution in regard to the suspension of the sale of certain lands in California, was concurred in—94 to 72.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of Charles Cooper and others, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to provide for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States, was taken up.

Mr. JUDD moved to concur.

Mr. SCHOFIELD moved to lay the bill on the table—negatived, 78 to 96.

Without disposing of Mr. Judd's motion, the House adjourned.

RED STOCKINGS.

Their Victory Over the Athletics—The Score Close—Enthusiasm of the Porkopolitans.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—In the game of base ball to-day, the Red Stockings scored 27, Athletics, 25.

The following is the score;

Red Stockings—2, 2, 7, 5, 3, 4, 2, 0, 2. Total 27.

Athletic—7, 4, 1, 3, 1, 1, 4, 4, 0. Total 25. There were from 15,000 to 20,000 present.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The news of the victory of the Red Stockings over the Athletics, of Philadelphia, produced great excitement here. During the progress of the game the newspaper offices were thronged as the game approached a close. The people were in the streets by thousands. As the returns came in from time to time, applause followed, and when the final result was announced, the men swung their hats, and cheers went up as enthusiastic as ever distinguished favorable election returns.

GENERAL HAPPENINGS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CRIME.

ST, LOUIS, June 22.—In a drunken row at Windsor, Ill., last night, a drunken barkeeper, named Mast, struck a farmer named Irwin on the head with a club, from the effects of which Irwin died this morning.

DAYTON, June 22.—A young lady named Young was outraged in the Ninth ward by a brute named McIlhenny, who has been arrested. The lady was beautiful, and very respectable.

SHIPPING NEWS.

GLASGOW, June 22.—The steamer Cambria has been signalled at Moville.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The steamships Hammonia, Cambria and Cuba, from Europe, have arrived.

The seventy Chinese who recently arrived, left to-day for Massachusetts to work at shoemaking.

The ship Elena, from Bremen, had six deaths during the voyage.

HAVANA, June 22.—Violent shocks of earthquake were felt to the windward of the island on the 9th. At Guadalupe the tidal wave covered a great extent of land, and suddenly receded, dragging the vessels far to sea.

COMPLETED.

DENVER, COL., June 22.—The last rail of the Denver and Pacific Railroad was laid at three o'clock, this afternoon. The first train arrived to-night. Trains will run regularly from and after to-morrow.

IN SESSION.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 22.—The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association is in session in this city. It was convened to-day. The exercises were unusually interesting.

FOREIGN NEWS.

EULOGY ON DICKENS.

LONDON, June 20.—Dean Stanley's sermon on the death of Dickens, yesterday, was founded upon the parable of Lazarus. Dickens taught the lessonof the duties of the rich to the poor. Westminster Abbey was crammed. The working classes predominated.

THAT INFALLIBILITY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has declined to issue a manifesto against the infallibility of the Pope.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The Carlist Junta have voted in favor of religious intolerance, and against the establishment of an inquisition.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH AND THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL

LONDON, June 20.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Bristol, discouraging any counter movement in the Church of England to the Ecumenical Council, and advising abstinence from action as more dignified, wise and sober. The Archbishop considers the formularies a sufficient response to the proceedings of the Roman Council.

RECEPTION TO OUR MINISTER.

LISBON, June 21.—The King officially received the New American Minister a few days ago. The usually friendly speeches were made.

A SABBATH FRACTURE.

On Sunday a monster demonstration was made here in favor of General Saldanha. There were twelve thousand people present.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

LONDON, June 21.—The Bishop of Manchester delivered an address last evening to the Educational Aid Society of his diocese on the Education bill, and approved generally of the new bill pending in Parliament, and hoped an amendment would be adopted, making education compulsory.

RIOT BETWEEN POLICE AND MILITIA.

LONDON, June 21.—Advices have been received giving details of a conflict of authority at Verviers, in Belgium, near the town of Leige. The police and militia had been called upon to suppress a disorder, when, becoming jealous of each other's authority, they began to fight among themselves. The police being unarmed were quickly driven off; many of them were badly hurt.

WORKINGMEN'S MANIFESTO.

PARIS, June 21.—The International Society of Workingmen issued a manifesto declaring that their organization has never been a secret one, that all their meetings have been public and that all the resolutions adopted by the Society have been published in its recognized organ. This manifesto is issued an account of the approaching trial of members of the Society for alleged connection with the conspiracy against the Empire.

PREMIUMS TO ARTISTS.

The Minister of Fine Arts to-day distributed prizes to artists whose paintings have been on exhibition at the Palais D'Industrie.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

LONDON, June 21.—A terrible disaster occurred this afternoon on the Great Northern Railway. A large excursion train was run into by a freight train. Several cars were thrown from the track and three demolished. Thirteen persons were killed, and thirty to forty injured; some fatally.

THE MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

LONDON, June 21.—The Committee of Commons in the investigation of the diplomatic service of Great Britain, were today informed by Lord Clarendon that the government had reason to believe the United States intended to raise its mission to England to one of the first rank, and this must be reciprocated by the establishment of an embassy at Washington in lieu of the present mission.

NAPOLEON'S GOUT.

PARIS, June 21.—The Emperor's condition is much improved. He suffers little pain now from the gout.

RATHER WARM.

LONDON, June 22.—The weather is intensely hot.

THE "LOTHAIR" SENSATION,

The letter of Professor Goldwin Smith, replying to Disraeli's anonymous assault upon his character in "Lothair," has created a very decided sensation in London. The papers of June 8th, without exception, have something to say of it. The *News* says coward is a word which is not ordinarily applicable to Disraeli, but he has earned it in this case, and writhe and wriggle as he may, he cannot escape the strong hand which brands him with it.

The *Telegraph* indulges in a number of sketches from day to day, of the gentlemen who are the "Favorite Aversions" of each other.

The *Times* observes that Smith has shown his accustomed wisdom by appropriating to himself one of the last flattering characters sketched in Lothair, and adds that public curiosity would be much relieved, if the prototypes of Phoebus and Pluto would also reveal themselves.

THE CROPS.

The *Times* says the effect of the drouth in France is exaggerated. The crop is expected to be scarcely one-third short of the average yield.

ROYAL TOURISTS.

The Prince of Wales visits Ireland in August.

Queen Victoria will make her tour in September.

FURTHER CONSPIRACIES.

PARIS, June 22.—There is evidence of a new conspiracy against the State and Emperor coming to light and yesterday several additional arrests were made.

Financial and Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10¼d; Orleans, 10⅝d; sales of 8,000 bales—1,000 bales for speculation and export. California white wheat, 10s 9d; red western No 2, 9s 1da9s; No 2 winter, 1s 10da9s 11d. Western flour, 24s 3d. Corn—No 2 mixed, 31s 6d. Oats, 28 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 38s. Provisions—Pork, 102s 6d. Beef, 111s. Lard at 68s 6s. Cheese, 66s. Bacon, c. c., 66s; do. f. m., 62s. Rosin, 5s0 fine, 13d. Refined petroleum, 1s 6½d. Tallow firmer but not higher at 45s 9d. Linseed oil firmer but not higher. Sugar, 31s, 9da 32s. Calcutta linseed, 63s 6a64s.

HAVRE, June 21.—Cotton closed flat at 118.

PARIS, June 22.—Bourse closed declining.

ANTWERP, June 22.—Petroleum quiet.

LONDON, June 22.—Consols, for money, 92⅜. American securities are firm and higher; 5-20s, 96¾; 10-40s, 87; '62, 90¾; '67, 88¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 113½; Atlantic & Great Western, 28½. Stocks dull.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

FISHERIES IN CANADIAN WATERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular in relation to in-shore fishing in Canadian waters, and notifying masters of fishing vessels of the discontinuance of the license system by the Canadian authorities, and of the limits within which, by treaty stipulations, fishermen may take fish. The circular gives the provisions of the Canadian laws on this subject, and explains the effect of the change of boundary between Canada and Labrador.

ULYSSES.

The President leaves for Connecticut on the 1st of July, for the purpose of attending the 4th of July demonstration at Woodstock and visiting several towns in that State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.

THE CUBAN BOND BRIBERY.

General Ricketts, whose name is mentioned in connection with that of N. B. Taylor, relative to the alleged use of Cuban bonds for the purpose of influencing members of Congress, has written a letter in which he denies all allegations put forth by Taylor as connected with himself, and offers to go before Butler's committee and answer all questions that may be put to him, having obtained the consent of his client for that purpose. Concerning his connection with the Cuban bonds, it is understood there is nothing in the evidence.

GRANT AND HIS MINISTERS.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: We have the highest authority for saying that the President and Secretary Robeson are on the most amicable terms. The latter has no thought of retiring from the Cabinet. The President states that he had no idea of withdrawing Ackerman's name from the Senate.

THE CUBAN RESOLUTION BURIED.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Bingham, which passed the House on Wednesday last, relating to Cuba, and recommending the interposition of the President to prevent cruelties on that island hereafter, has gone to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and there is the best authority for saying that it will not be heard of again. The Senate has too much business to attend to during the remaining three weeks of its session to enter into any long discussion of Cuban complications, and it is not likely that the resolution will be considered by the Committee. It certainly will not be reported to the Senate, unless it is demanded by a vote.

BUTLER'S GENERAL AMNESTY BILL.

The bill reported to-day by Mr. Butler, from the Committee on Reconstruction, provides for a full and general grace, amnesty and oblivion of certain wrongful acts, doings or commissions of all person, engaged in the war of the late rebellion incurred or forfeited between the 11th of April, 1861, and the 20th of August, 1866, with a full restoration of all the rights and privileges lost or injured thereby and therein.

The following classes of persons and their rights and causes are excepted from all provisions of this act, and none other:

First. Those educated at the Military Academy of West Point or Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Second. Members of either House of Congress of the so called Confederate Congress.

Third. Whoever held the office of head of one of the executive departments, U. S. minister, plenipotentiary or master resident, or judge of any court under the United States, whoever held either like offices in the Confederate States.

Fourth. Whoever voted for or signed any ordinance of secession, or held the office of governor of a state while the same was in rebellion.

Fifth. Whoever, while in the service of the so-called Confederate States, treated with cruelty, or otherwise than according to the usages of war, any prisoner of war.

Sixth. Whoever having charge of the public monies of the United States, not duly accounted for, paid over the same, and whoever embezzled or secreted public stores, public goods, chattels, monies, provisions, military and naval property of the United States.

Seventh. All deserters from the army, or navy and bounty jumpers.

Eighth. All property and rights of property acquired by any levy, judgment or extent made and executed upon any lands or tenement goods, chattels, or other valuable thing whatever, and any sale or forfeture by confiscation, or taxation, whereby any rights or titles have become vested either in the United States or in third persons.

Ninth, Every piece and parcel of land however it may be described and bounded, which now is or has been used as a national cemetery in which bodies of soldiers of the United States are interred, or which is in occupation of the United States for the purpose of a cemetery, which parcels of land are hereby declared property of the United States in fee by capture in war, and forever dedicated to uses and purposes of cemeteries for soldiers of the United States, and is to be under the sole jurisdiction of the United States, inalienable forever.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect or impair the validity of any act of Congress removing the political disabilities of any person herein exempted from the effects of the provisions of this act.

This act shall extend to all acts or omissions by any officer or soldier or other agent of the United States in carrying out the laws of the United States known as reconstruction acts and other acts for the government of rebellious States.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 22.—The United States Circuit Court opened to-day, Judge Woodruff presiding, and Wm. Dorsheimer, District Attorney, appearing as prosecutor of Fenian prisoners. The Grand Jury had before it many army officers and citizens but has found no bills. Forty know-nothing witnesses are here from Malone alone. Marshal Quimby's deputies seem to have subpœnaed all who know nothing, and it is questionable whether any one will be needed except Gleason, Starr and Thompson. Judge Woodruff charged very strongly against the Fenians, and dwelt upon the necessity of a vigorous enforcement of the neutrality laws, as the raids upon Canada, a friendly power, were villainous and criminal. Starr, Mannix, Glass, McNeal and Fitzpatrick appeared for trial. The others, are, so far *non est*. It is understood that Starr will demand an immediate trial. The others will waive a trial till the October term at Albany.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Missionary Reports—Education—The New Charter—Finis.

At half past nine o'clock yesterpay the Convention re-assembled, and, after divine service, was called to order by the President, Bishop Kerfoot.

After the approval of the minutes a motion was made to elect one member of the Board of Missions to take the place of E. S. Golden, Esq., resigned.

On motion of Mr. Smith, Dr. Norman was elected *viva voce*, as a member of said Board.

REPORTS.

The President called for reports of Committees.

Rev. Mr. Hartman presented the report of the Committee on Unfinished Business, showing the following unfinished matters: 1. Report of the Committee on By-Laws, supplementary to the new charter. 2. Report of the Committee on Education. 3. Report of the Committee on Canons. 4. Report of the Committee on the state of the church.

NON-PARLIAMENTARY.

Rev. Mr. Karcher rose to ask if the resolution in the last journal, in reference to the change of the name "Convention," was not unfinished business.

The President decided that this resolution, having been postponed for one year, was no longer before the Convention.

Mr. Karcher appealed from the decision of the Chair, and during his remarks was called to order by the President for the use of unparliamentary language.

Mr. Bvllesky moved that the decision of the Chair be sustained, which was agreed to.

The report of the Committee on Unfinished Business was then received and the committee discharged.

CONCERNING THE MISSIONS.

Rev. Mr. Smith presented and read the report of the Board of Missions. The report says that in thirty-three localities, stated services have been held, and at several other points occasional services, in most of which the church's voice would not have been heard, but for the assistance rendered by this Board. These thirty-three regular stations are occupied by fifteen missionaries, among whom a few changes have taken place during the past year, but who for the most part remain faitfully at their stations.

The report of the Treasurer shows that $4,611 22 have been received, and $4,785 70 have been expended during the year, leaving a balance due the Treasurer of $174 48.

The report was accepted and ordered to be printed.

ON EDUCATION.

Rev. H. H. Loring presented the report of the Committed on Education, relative to Diocesan schools or colleges. The Committee after discussing the subject at some lefigth, and commending in general terms the consideration of the whole question, say: "They feel that a proper sentiment in regard to it must prevail before anything definite can be undertaken with a prospect of success." In view of the magnitude of the subject, the Committee ask to be continued.

Report accepted and Committee continued.

THE POSITION OF THE CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Spaulding read the report of the Committee on the State of the Church, with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church be continued, that they may prepare with accuracy the tabular reports for the journal, and also make such modifications and improvements in the form of parochial reports as experience may suggest.

Resolved, That the officers of the charitable and educational institutions within the diocese be requested to make annual reports to the Bishop, to be laid before the Convention.

Resolved, That the form of certificates of election of lay delegates be referred to the Committee on the state of the Church, that they may make it conform to the constitution and canons of the diocese.

The resolutions were adopted.

Rev. Mr. Killekelly moved that the Convention return to the practice adopted in the journal of 1865, in reference to the printing of Parochial Reports. Adopted.

FORM OF CHARTER FOR PARISHES.

Bishop Kerfoot (Rev. Mr. Smith in the chair) then submitted the form of charter recommended to be used in the formation of new parishes, which was still under discussion and amendment when the hour of adjournment arrived.

The Convention adjourned until three o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Registrar's Report—The Formal Charter—Vote of Thanks—The Adjournment.

The Convention reassembled at three o'clock, and was opened with devotional exercises.

THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

Rev. R. S. Smith, Registrar of the Diocese, presented his annual report as follows:

The Registrar begs leave to report to the Convention that during the past year he has received for permanent record, a detailed account of the money received and and expended by the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund; also, a narrative of the founding and growth of the church at Sugar Hill, Jefferson county. As the necessities of the Diocese require that the books and valuable papers in the hands of the Registrar be deposited in a place at once safe and accessible to the Bishop, Standing Committee and officers of the Diocese, the present Registrar respectfully desires to resign, in the hope that some one will be elected who will be able to comply with the conditions above indicated.

The report was received, but the Convention declined to accept the resignation of the Registrar, deeming the change unnecessary.

THE CHARTER.

The Convention, (Rev. Mr. Smith in the chair,) then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Form of Charter recommended to be used in the organization of new parishes. The paper was discussed at considerable length, finally adopted as amended, and ordered to be printed.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Before resuming the chair, Bishop Kerfoot submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are specially due and are hereby heartily given to Malcolm Hay, Esq., Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund of this Diocese, for his very thorough and efficient management of the trust committed to him.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

PLAN FOR A FUND.

Mr. Hay presented a plan for the endowment of the Episcopal fund, which was ordered to be printed in the Journal, and to lay over until the next Convention.

BISHOP KERFOOT'S ADDRESS.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Scarborough, five hundred extra copies of the Bishop's address were ordered to be printed and placed in the hands of the Bishop for distribution.

A GENERAL VOTE OF THANKS.

On motion of Mr. H. J. Lynch, the thanks of the Convention were given to the Secretary, Rev. R. J. Coster, and his assistant, Rev. T. L. Bellam, for the efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties.

Thanks were also tendered to Rev. John Scarborough, for his opening sermon; to the rector, wardens and vestry of St. Peter's, for the use of the church, and to the choir of said church for their valuable aid. Also; to the Committees on Canons and on Charter, for their able reports. Also, to the citizens of Pittsburgh for their hospitality, and to the reporters of the press.

RIGHTS OF THE MINORITY.

Rev. Mr. Karcher called up his proposed amendment to the rules, which would allow the minority a voice in the elections, etc., by allowing cumulative voting. The gentleman urged his proposed amendment in a speech, in which he spoke of two parties in the church—a majority and minority party—and held that the amendment would do away with all the chafing and uneasiness now caused by the injustice and unfairness of denying the minority a potent voice in the elections.

Rev. Mr. Scarborough replied to Mr. Karcher, in which he denied that there were two parties in the convention, and expressed the hope that no countenance would be given to any such declaration. He concluded by moving that the whole matter be laid upon the table, which was carried by a decided vote.

The minutes were then read, preparatory to a final adjournment.

FINIS.

After religious services, the Convention adjourned to meet on the second Wednesday of June, 1871, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in St. Andrew's Church Pittsburgh.

MR. JOHN MARTIN, a well known printer of this city, and lately route agent on the Pennsylvania Railroad, died very suddenly at his rooms on Fifth avenue, abount nine o'clock yesterday morning. There will be a meeting of the printers of the city to-day at twelve o'clock to take action as to his funeral. It is hoped that all the printers of the city will be present.

THE colored people of this vicinity have been notified that Senator Revels, Judge J. J. Wright, of South Carolina, Rev. Thompson, an eastern clergyman of note, Major Chester, of this State, and other prominent colored persons, intend paying a brief visit to this city next month. They come with a view of attending the commencement exercises at Avery College, which takes place on July 7th, and their arrival is, of course, eagerly looked for. The following committees were appointed at a mass meeting of colored folks held in Allegheny, Friday night, to receive the visitors: Allegheny—Messrs. A. Pulpress, S. A. Neale and Thomas Lyle; Pittsburgh—J. G. Woodson, C. Brown and F. Harris; Birmingham—Edmund Harris, And. Jackson and Oliver Adams.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Nervous Headache, Liver Complaint, &c., &c.

The brain being the most delicate and sensative of all our organs, is necessarily more or less affected by all our bodily ailments. A headache is often the first symptom of a serious disease. If the nervous system is affected, there is always trouble at its source in the pericranium. And it must be here remarked that as the nervous fibres pervade the entire frame, no part of the physical structure can be affected without the nerves suffering sympathetically. Liver complaint affects the brain. Sometimes the effect is stupor, confusion of ideas, hyphchondriasis; sometimes persistent or periodical headache. In any case, the best remedy that can be taken is Plantation Bitters. In headache proceeding from indigestion or billiousness, or both, the stomachic and anti-bilious properties of the preparation will soon relieve the torture, by removing the cause. If the complaint is purely nervous—in other words, if it has originated in the nervous system, and is not the result of sympathy, the Bitters will be equally efficacious.

So light and delicate are all the preparations made from Sea Moss Farine that it is invaluable for invalids and all those requiring a light and easily digested food.

MW&S&W

Federal Insurance Company of Allegheny City.

This company, just recently organized is already receiving a large share of business. Mr. Archibald McFarland is the President, and Mr. S. H. Hartman the Vice President. They are widely known and highly respected business men, and under their able management the company will grow and prosper exceedingly. Mr. W. G. Miller, for many years connected with the Western and Boatmen's Insurance Companies, has been elected Secretary. He has large experience as an underwriter, and will make a valuable officer. Mr. F. M. Love is the General Agent and Surveyor. He is an energetic business man, and will make a capable officer. No better selection could have been made. The following gentlemen are the Directors of the company: Messrs. Edward Gregg, Valentine Baker, M. Shellaby, Joseph H. Borland, William Schoyer, William J. Langfitt, W. G. Gibson, J. Cohen, Sam'l B. Smith, W. B. Anderson, M. B. Suydam, Jas. Allison. The office is located on the corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny City. We commend the company to our friends and the general public.

Godfrey & Clark,

No. 270 Liberty street, manufacture the strongest and most durable flour sacks. They are made of a double cylinder paper, are extra finished and will stand any amount of ordinary handling. Names of parties and their brands printed on the sacks at a small advance before they leave the establishment. Grocers will also find all kinds of paper sacks of various sizes. All orders filled on short notice.

Try

Marvin's Superior Crackers and Scotch Biscuit. You will find them to be the best. For sale by grocers and dealers. Bakery, Nos. 94 and 93 Liberty street.

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The Quietest, Lightest Running.

Easiest managed and least troublesome Sewing Machine in the market is Singer's improved. STRAW & MORTON,
No. 20 Sixth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES

NEW MARKET, N.H., Feb. 29, 1868.

REV. E. A. WILSON:—DEAR SIR: Allow me to send you a few lines as follows: About two years ago I found myself sinking as it were, from lung disease, and knowing that my family were predisposed to consumption, I was quite alarmed. I was given up by Dr. Hosch, of Dover, N.H., as beyond the reach of medicine. Soon after I wrote you, having no faith in your remedy, but only sent for a package to please a friend. After I received the first package of your medicine I took it according to directions, and was halting between two opinions for three weeks, when I began to gain strength; night sweats and fever were fast leaving me, and I was inclined to try more, and did so. Your agent in London, Mr. Skinner, sent three packages, which I also took, and feel sure that they saved me from consumption and death. My friends will tell you the same. I have ordered it for others, and when they would take it, it had as good an effect. I know three persons who have been cured by your remedy, one my beloved wife.

I refer you to your agent, who will remember when I ordered the remedy and how much I have used; and also my letter to you about nineteen months ago. I have strong faith that, if taken in season, it will do all it claims to do.

With gratefulness for the benefits of the invaluable remedy, I am, dear sir, most respectfully,

LUTHER PARRY.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street.

HALL'S

VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public to

RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

And create a new growth where it has fallen off from disease or natural decay.

It will prevent the hair from falling out.

All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant.

Our treaties on the Hair sent free by mail. Manufactured only by

R P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF you are suffering from thee effects of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhea, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and unfits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the efficacious remedy known as

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar St., N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail. sep18:1y

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SCROFULA

CURED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Brandreth's Pills penetrate the whole mass of blood, causing the expulsion of impurities. The body feels relieved from a single dose; what then may be expected from twenty? By continuing their use, the whole of the blood in time, becomes, purified, and the body reconstructed from good material, and a new lease of life secured.

SING SING, March 25, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR:—My daughter Alice, 13 years old, has been completely cured of that horrible disease, scrofula, which for years rendered life a torment; after all medicines and many physicians had been tried, and failed, I commenced giving her your pills. She took them almost every day for three months, constantly improving. She has now entirely recovered. Yours truly,

DANIEL LUTHER.

HON. B. BRANDRETH.

A STANDARD REMEDY.—SUCH an article is Dr. Tobias'

VENITIAN LINIMENT.

It has stood before the public for 22 years, and has never failed giving satisfaction in a single instance. Every drop of this valuable compound is mixed by Dr. Tobias himself, therefore it can always be relied upon. It is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Toothache, Headache, Sore throat, Vomiting, Frosted Feet, Mumps, Croup, Burns, Cuts, Sea Sickness, Insect Stings, Sprains, Chafes, Colic, Pains, Dysentery, Colds, Coughs, Bruises, Old sores, Swellings, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest. There is no medicine in the World that stands more on its own merits than the Venitian Liniment. Thousands of certificates can be seen at the Doctor's office, attesting to its rare virtues. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. Price, 50 Cents and $1 per bottle. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE price of Health as well as of Liberty. Be on your guard against poisonous hair dyes.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE,

Is the only one that has stood the test of medical analysis. At the store of the proprietor, 6 Astor House, N. Y., may be seen the certificate of that able analytical chemist,

PROF. CHILTON,

Testifying that it contains no harmful ingredient. On the other hand, in the Journal of Chemistry may be found the statement that there are upwards of 30 poisonous hair dyes before the public. Choose the only safe and sure one.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it.

THE PREVENTIVE OBSTACLE The effect upon Population and Persona Health of Sexual Frauds. Translated from the French of L. F. E. BERGERET, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of the Arbois Hospital. (Jural) France. "This book is one which merits the thoughtful attention of every physician, and which we sincerely wish could be read by every married person."—*Medical Gazette*. (N. Y.) April 2, 1870. One volume, bound in cloth, 182 pages 12mo. Price. $1 50. For sale by Booksellers, or mailed free on receipt of Price by TURNER & MIGNARD, Publishers, 109 Nassau street. N. Y. ap21.eod3m

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PIMPLES ON THE FACE.—FOR Comedones, Black-worms or Grubs, Pimply Eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the face. Use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all Druggists. apr2:3mw

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TO REMOVE MOTH PATCHES, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy. Prepared by Dr B. C. Perry, 46 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. apr2:3mw

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JUST OUT. "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES." For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis, none so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick. RUSHTON & CO.,
10 Astor House, New York.

Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "BROWN CUBEB THINGS." dec20

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

W. H. CHIDESTER,
ap 267 Broadway, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Iron City College.

Corner Penn and Sixth Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE MOST COMPLETE BUSINESS COLLEGE IN AMERICA.

This institution affords advantages for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men, possessed by no other School in the United States.

For Circulars, containing full particulars, with samples of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. Address the Principals.

SMITH & COWLEY,
m21:es d&w6m Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE,

Half a mile from Altamont, the county seat of Grundy county, Tennessee, with House, one Acre Lot, 25 Bearing Apple Trees, &c., in Altamont. Price $1,600. Address J. B. WINCH, Georgetown, Beaver County, Pa. m14:4tw

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A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. A. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free.

Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap16:1yw-8p

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS testamentary upon the estate of JOHN FLANEGIN, late of the village of Clinton, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN MOODY, Executor,
ap30:6tw Clinton P. O., Pa.

OVER $4,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLIARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agree ble flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say, **100,000,000** packages were sold during **1869**, and still the demand increases.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mary Carter, deceased, late of Union township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JAMES CARTER,
m14:6tw Union Township.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

m14:TU-TH&S-1y

DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. If it does not benefit you still do not suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists, also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

Address 619 State St., Chicago.
may14:1yw

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render matrimony unadvisable, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling Inflamation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhœa, Hestorriagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility. Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that speciality than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instructions to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attendance is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

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FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.—Warranted a perfect cure for all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum Dyspepsia, Catarrh, and all diseases of the skin and blood. Entirely Vegetable. In case of failure, please send and get your money. No failures for 14 years. Over 16,000 Certificates on hand. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. Sold everywhere. $1 a bottle. Send for Circulars.

ap16:1mw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

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DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS. FIFTY CENTS PER BOX. SUGAR-COATED. For sale by all Druggists. Read the following testimony in their favor:

GEO. A. KELLY—DEAR SIR: I was so badly afflicted with pain in my kidneys that I could hardly turn myself in bed, and breathing also caused me severe pain. I had given up hope of ever getting well again, when I bought a box of Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills, which at once relieved me, and I believe they have been the means of the cure. I have also recommended them to others where like complaints were made, and they have in every case proved efficacious. I cheerfully recommend them to any one suffering from this trouble, as I believe they are the best medicine for this class of diseases I have ever heard of. Any further information can be obtained by seeing me at the Outer Depot, Penn'a R. R., or at my residence, No. 55 Arthur street.

A. J. WEAVER, Conductor Penn'a R. R.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

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Cotton Yarns, White and Colored Carpet Chain. Fresh, Dried and Canned Fruits, Tomatoes, Jellies, and every article to be found in a first class house. Staple articles of Groceries, such as Sugars, Syrups, Nails, Flour, Oils, etc., for jobbing trade, supplied at low rates.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Having been appointed executor of the estate of Samuel McClean, Jr., late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county,—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. R. McCLEAN,
je18Sw-w Executor.

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DAIRYMEN AND GARDENERS, ATTENTION.—The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, 28th DAY OF JUNE, 1870, at one o'clock, P. M., his well known farm, situated in Jefferson township, Washington county, Pa., and 2½ miles north of Patterson's Mills, 1 mile south of Eldersville, and 3 miles from a prominent station on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, and containing TWO HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES, 170 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There are on the farm a good YOUNG ORCHARD, a good frame DWELLING HOUSE and STABLE, a GOOD BARN, and other buildings. A never-failing spring within a few rods of the house, and water in every field but one. This farm is within two hours' ride of Pittsburgh and a half hour's ride from Steubenville, and is admirably suited for either a dairy or garden farm. The quality of its soil is equal to the best in this region of the State. Persons in either of the above mentioned cities who wish to purchase a rural home that will be both pleasant and profitable should examine this property, as they cannot fail to be pleased with its superior advantages. For further particulars apply on the premises, or by mail at Eldersville, Washington county, Pa. Terms made easy to suit purchasers.

je11:wtd JOSIAH SMITH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of scrofulous disease where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, the tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this **Sarsaparilla** is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this **Sarsaparilla**, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercureal Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver, an Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This **Sarsaparilla** is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 16.

SENATE.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the bill to facilitate the transportation of European, Asiatic and Australian merchandise to the interior cities of the United States and across the continent. The substitute provides only for transporting goods in bond across the continent. Mr. Corbett made a statement in correction of a newspaper report of the amendments of the Committee on Commerce to the bill authorizing the establishment of an Ocean Mail Steamship service between the United States and Australia. He stated that the amount of subsidy had been reduced to $300,000, and was on condition that the Australian Colonies gave a similar amount.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution pledging the faith of the government to construct a suitable breakwater and harbor of refuge at the eastern entrance of the proposed Cape Cod Ship Canal, to be ready for use on its completion, provided the entire expense to the government for such breakwater and harbor of refuge shall not exceed two millions of dollars, and that the said ship canal be forever free to the vessels and property of the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the same committee, reported, without amendment, a bill to repeal the act of March 17, 1800, declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia.

Mr. DRAKE, a member of the Committee of Conference, appointed on the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill, stated that the House of Representatives, after being informed of the appointment of new managers on the part of the Senate, had, contrary to parliamentary courtesy, reappointed their original managers. The committee did not feel disposed to submit to what they considered an indignity put upon the Senate by the House, and, therefore, asked to be excused from further service.

The committee was excused, and Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Nye and Stockton were substituted in their places.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill granting condemned cannon for the Soldiers' Monument in Poughkeepsie.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the bill was made general by authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to any city or municipality condemned iron or cannon for soldiers' monuments, when not detrimental to the public service. The amended bill was passed.

Mr. PATTERSON called up the House bill to establish the department of Justice. Passed.

The Franking Bill came up as the regular order of business.

After a long discussion, Mr. STEWART'S motion to postpone the subject till next session was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 34.

Mr. DRAKE'S amendment continuing the present provisions of the law relative to the free transmission of newspapers was adopted—yeas, 36; nays, 17.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment continuing the franking privilege to persons upon whom it was especially conferred by law—to the Executive Departments and Agricultural Department—remarking that his object was to take away the franking privilege from all the members of Congress and from post masters.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that he would move a substitute for the entire bill.

Without a vote upon the pending amendment, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill to abolish the duty on coal and to put it on the free list. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Cuban resolutions, the first vote being on Mr. Logan's amendment, to construe the neutrality bill so as to give to both contending parties some advantages of intercourse and trade with the United States, consistent with the law of nations that have been or may be conceded to the government of Spain. Rejected—yeas, 77; nays, 101.

The next vote was on the substitute offered yesterday by Mr. BINGHAM.

Pending the vote, Mr. MAYNARD moved that the whole subject be laid on the table; rejected—23 to 94.

Mr. BINGHAM'S resolution resolution as reported by a majority of the committee was agreed to—100 to 17.

The next question was on substituting Mr. BINGHAM'S amendment for the resolution reported by the majority of the committee. On the count by the Speaker there were 70 yeas and 68 nays. The yeas and nays were called for the substitute, which was agreed to—yeas, 103; nays, 86.

Mr. BEAMER then moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Rejected.

The resolution on the amendment was then agreed to, so that Mr. Bingham's amendment is the form in which the resolution was passed.

Mr. KELSEY, from the Conference Committee on the Pension Appropriation bill, reported that the committe had not been able to agree, the Senate insisting on striking out the appropriation for naval pensions, and giving them to be paid out of the naval pension fund, which is kept apart in the Navy Department, and the house insisting on their being paid like all other pensions, and on the naval pension fund being covered into the Treasury.

After considerable debate the House refused to concur with the Senate—yeas, 66; nays, 89, and insisted upon its own position. Before the announcement of the vote it appeared that Mr. Bingham, whose name had been called, was in the hall while the vote was being taken, and some person voted for him, an incident which drew forth some remarks from the Speaker as to the vicious habits in connection with the taking of the yeas and nays.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

SENATE

Mr. POMEROY from the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment the House bill to amend the homestead act, extending it to soldiers.

Mr. CAMERON called up the House joint resolution amendatory of the joint resolution for the relief of officers of the army, passed July 1866. The resolution was amended so as to provide for compensation from date of commission to officers who were commissioned while in rebel prisons, the present law dating pay from the date of muster in Passed.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the House bill to construe certain acts therein recited relative to pensions. Passed.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the bill to prohibit contracts for servile labor, remarking that he did not want servile labor to compete with free labor in this country, if it could be prevented. The bill was taken up, and various amendments being suggested, it was laid over for a day or two.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the bill for a pension to Mrs. Lincoln.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected, but Sumner's motion was carried by 31 to 24.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke in opposition to the bill till the expiration of the morning hour, when the franking bill came up, but was passed over for consideration of the calendar. A number of bills were read, but without action.

The Senate took up the Post Office appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, and the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, restricting a free letter delivery to cities of over forty thousand inhabitants was concurred in.

Mr. RAMSEY moved as an amendment the House bill abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. STEWART renewed the amendment of Mr. Drake continuing the present provisions of the law for the free transmission of newspapers, which was adopted—yeas, 42, nays, 11.

The question being on Mr. Ramsey's amendment, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved further to modify by continuing the franking privilege to the Executive Department and Agricultural Department, to petitions, &c.

Messrs. HOWARD and MORTON opposed the amendment as a half way measure, preferring to try the experiment of a total repeal of the franking system. The amendment was rejected—16 to 81.

Mr. SPENCER moved an amendment that the abolition of the franking privilege shall not take effect until January 1st, 1871. Lost—21 to 26.

Mr. RAMSEY gave notice of an amendment, which, on his motion, was referred to Committee on Appropriations. It provides for a system of stamped envelopes for the use of Congress and the departments, and making appropriations to defray expenses.

Mr. SUMNER moved, as an amendment, his proposition to reduce the expense of carrying the mails, providing for a one penny system, &c.

At four o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 4.30 took a recess.

The Revenue bill was considered and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr CHURCHILL, from the Election Committee, made a report in the Virginia contested election case that Whittlesy was not entitled to the seat, and McKenzie, the sitting member, is. The report was agreed to.

Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to equalize bounties of soldiers, allowing eight and one-third dollars to non-commissioned officers of soldiers and musicians for each month's service between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 8th of May, 1865, deducting United States bounties already paid, which passed.

Mr. PALMER, from the Library Committee, reported a joint resolution instructing the architest of the Capitol to transfer to the Conservatory of the United States Botanical Garden the stone presented by the Patriots of Rome to the late President Lincoln, and now in the crypt of the Capitol.

Mr. CULLOM offered as a substitute to have it transferred to the Lincoln Monument Association, Springfield, Ill. The substitute was agreed to and the joint resolution was passed.

NEW YORK.

Red Cloud Interviews the New Yorkers—Lola Montez' Daughter Sues the "Brokeresess"—Reduction of Fares on the Erie—The Missing Steamer Henry Chauncey—The Beethoven Jubilee—Brilliant Meteoric Shower, &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Cooper Institute was crowded at noon to day by people anxious to bear the remarks of Red Cloud and look upon the Sioux chief.

Peter Cooper presided, and made a speech favoring conciliatory measures toward the Indians, and denouncing the warlike policy of the Government.

Red Cloud spoke through an interpreter for about half hour. He said the reports of the doings of Indians were all one sided; there is some good in us, although you are told that we are murderers and thieves. We have given you all the land we ever had, but now we have no more.

My dear friends we want you to help us with the government. The Great Spirit made us poor and ignorant; you, rich and wise. We have children to raise like you, and we want you to help us raise them. In 1852 the Great Father made a treaty with us that we should keep our country open for fifty-five years. We respected the treaty ever since. We never committed depredations until troops were sent and killed our people. Goods were sent us frequently, but reached us only once. Soon after the Government took away from us the only good man—Colonel Fitzpatrick—that we ever had. The government said we should go to farming. Some of our people went to Fort Laramie, but they got very poor. We only want peace and justice, and we went to Washington for that purpose, and that is the reason we are here now. In 1868 we signed treaties brought by men, and as we were ignorant we did not know their contents. When I went to Washington the Great Father told me what the treaty was and what we had signed. I then said that I had been deceived, and that the interpreter had deceived me.

The Erie Railroad Company continue war against Vanderbilt and the New York Central Road by a further reduction of freight and passenger rates. First-class fare to Cincinnati is reduced to $17; to Louisville, $21. It is expected the Vanderbilt lines will make equal, if not greater reductions.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post

CHICAGO, June 16.—Reports from all parts of the State represent the crop prospects as good. The dry weather of May and the early part of June was detrimental to grass and small grain, but the recent rains have considerably improved appearances, and farmers now look for an average yield. Wheat is heading out in the northern and central portions of the State. Oats and rye are rather thin, but look healthy and promise a fair yield. The chintz bug has made its appearance in several localities, but not in sufficient numbers to cause serious apprehension. Corn is coming forward finely since the recent rains. Potatoes are suffering somewhat from potato bugs. Fruits of all kinds promise a rather meagre yield, although in some localities an average crop is anticipated.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.

PASSAGE OF THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Currency Bill, after various amendments, passed the House by a vote of 98 to 81, all the Southern and Western members voting aye.

NOMINATION.

The President has just nominated Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, to be Attorney General, vice Hoar resigned.

HUBBUB OVER THE CUBAN MUDDLE.

The excitement in the Capital, owing to the state of Cuban affairs, exceeds anything ever before witnessed here. Private assurance of a re-cast of the whole Cabinet is freely given by the President. Ominous hints of impeachment are given. Butler is emphatically execrated by Republicans.

NOMINATED.

A. C. Kuman was nominated by the Attorney General as Attorney for the State of Georgia. He is a native of New Hampshire, about forty-seven years old, and emigrated to Georgia about twenty-five years ago. He studied law with the late Judge Berrier, was originally a Whig, always a strong national man, opposed to secession, and among the earlier members of the Republican party.

The President has nominated Benjamin F. Pierotte, of California, as Consul at Bucharest.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S RESIGNATION.

The friendly relations of Judge Hoar and the President have never been interrupted, when recently Judge Hoar tendered his resignation, for the first time, in writing. The President accepted it, with the intimation that as the South had no Judge on the Supreme Bench, it seemed fair that that section should have a representative in the Cabinet, and therefore inquiry was made as to a suitable successor. The ascertained qualifications of Mr. Ackerman being satisfactory, he was accordingly nominated to-day to the Senate. Toward the close of the proceedings of that body, this afternoon, an ineffectual motion was made to go into executive session in order that the nomination might be acted upon. This will probably be done to-morrow.

The following correspondence passed between Judge Hoar and the President:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1870.

SIR:—I resign the office of Attorney General of the United States, the resignation to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of my successor.

Very respectfully,
E. HOAR.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 15, 1870.

My Dear Judge:

In accepting your resignation as Attorney General upon the appointment and qualification of your successor, I take the occasion to express to you my high appreciation of the able, patriotic and honest manner in which you have performed the functions of that office. In so doing so do I fail to appreciate the pleasant personal relations which have existed from the beginning of our association officially in public place. Hoping that you will carry with you nothing but pleasant recollections of your connection with the present administration, and with assurances of my personal esteem and friendship, I remain, with great respect,

Your friend and obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

To E. R. Hoar, Attorney General.

Ackerman has been telegraphed for and is on his way to Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President: Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, Consul to St. Thomas; Lieut. Edwin Hamilton, to be Lieutenant Commander in the Navy; G. Wiley Wells, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Missouri.

THE CUBAN BOND INVESTIGATION.

The House Select Committee on Cuban bonds closed the investigation to-day, and will on Monday next report thereon. Representative Fitch testified that he never saw Mr. Taylor and Representative McCormick, and though he occupied a room in Mr. Taylor's house, never conversed with him.

ABOUT CABINET CHANGES.

Inquiries were made to-day at various sources as to the truth of the rumors about further Cabinet changes, but nothing was obtained to show that they were well founded.

ACKERMAN'S APPOINTMENT UNDER ADVISEMENT.

The nomination of Ackerman was, this afternoon, in executive session, referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE SAN DOMINGO INVESTIGATION.

The testimony before the Senate Select Committee on the San Domingo treaty, closed last night, and the Committee meets to-morrow for consultation and to prepare a report. After the report is made, the consideration of the San Domingo treaty will be resumed. It has been proven tha Davis was Hatch held a prisoner by the Dominican Government because it was feared if he was at liberty he would damage the annexation project. This is shown by official documents. The testimony in the case was sent to the printer to-day, and will be considered confidential until the Committee makes a report.

GEN. GLEASON'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—It is understood the President will order legal proceedings against the Fenian General Gleason to be discontinued. Governor Fenton and Gen. McMahon visited the White House yesterday, to present certain reasons for leniency that apply specially to Gleason's case. The President heard the matter fully, and consented to order such measures as will lead to the discharge of Gleason from the custody of the officers of the law without subjecting him to the expense and annoyance of a trial. He belonged to the regular organization of the Fenians, and was opposed to the invasion of Canada.

A MIXED CLAIM.

It appears from the records of the Treasury Department that the Hon. J. H. Duval, United States' Judge from the western district of Texas, was holding court at the time of the breaking out of the war. He escaped through the lines, after remaining in the Confederacy for two years, and upon his arrival at Washington presented a claim for his salary during that period, taking the iron-clad oath at the same time. On recommendations from Judge Holt, Secretary Seward and others, President Lincoln ordered the payment of the claim. It is now stated, by gentlemen from Texas, who have certain records of the late Confederacy, that Duval took the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and drew his salary as Judge from the rebel Treasury. It is therefore proposed to prefer charges against him, and ask for his impeachment by Congress.

GOOD BYE!

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday, Attorney General Hoar took official leave of his coadjutors in the Cabinet. He goes to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in a few days, to attend the Harvard Commencement, returning to Washington to transfer his portfolio to his successor.

ACKERMAN'S NOMINATION.

The Senate went into executive session, and took up the nomination of Mr. Ackerman as Attorney General, and referred it to the Judiciary Committee. This is somewhat unusual for Cabinet appointments, but the there are some points about Mr. Akerman's status which points will probably necessitate an examination. He participated in the rebellion in so far as to require the removal of his disabilities not being able to take the test oath. A petition was granted prior to his acceptance of the office of United States District Attorney for Georgia. His connection with the rebellion is said to have been during the last year of the war, when conscription was at its height in Georgia. He sought refuge in what was known at the South as a bomb proof appointment, being appointed to a position on the staff of General Toombs, who never did any duty but home guard service. Although this act was voluntary, nevertheless it was act of self-protection. It enabled him to stay in the State from which he would otherwise have been driven. The Government has no warmer friend, nor the Republican party a warmer supporter.

Doubts are expressed of the confirmation of Mr. Ackerman as Attorney General, but a careful canvas of the Senate indicates that there will be very little opposition to him.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

LONDON, June 18.—The *Times* considers and General Prim admits that Spain has irrevocably lost Cuba. It would be a charity for America to put an end to so terrible a state of affairs. The difficulty of ceding Cuba and the slaves to Cubans cannot be solved by the adjournment of the Cortes and the postponement of the question.

THE TRADES' STRIKES.

PARIS, June 18.—The trades' strikes on the continent are spreading rapidly, involving many workmen and manufacturers. All the iron foundries are stopping in consequence of the movement, which is supposed to have been organized by the International Workingmen's Union. The English and German trades' unions have contributed a thousand pounds each to support the strikers' movement.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

The following authentic news has been received here from Rome under date of June 13: The discussion on the infallibility dogma, chapter by chapter, began to-day. The more ultra supporters of infallibility intend to renew the scene of June 2, if the debate promises to last too long. Thirty-two of the fathers who have delayed their departure in order to support the infallibility dogma, announce that they will leave the city directly after the festival of St. Peter, whicher the discussion is ended by that time or not. There will be no session of the Ecumenical Council to-morrow. The Bishops will assist at a solemn procession to take place in the square of St. Peter.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, June 18.—A large meeting of non-conformists was held in Liverpool last evening, at which resolutions were passed sustaining the attitude taken by Gladstone and Forster on the Education bill. There was also a meeting of dissenters at Leeds, which was well attended. Resolutions expressing dissatisfaction with the Education bill were unanimously adopted.

BANK PERMIT ISSUED.

FRANKFORT, June 18.—The Prussian Government gives authorization to a scheme for the establishment of a German-American bank. A prominent Frankfort banking firm is interested.

SERRANO AND PRIM.

MADRID, June 18.—Next month Serrano and Prim will visit Vichy for health and recreation.

THE ROYALTY HUNT.

The debate on the question of an election for King still continues and will not close before the summer adjournment of the Cortes.

THE LOST STEAMER.

LONDON, June 18.—A letter from Mr. Inman, of the Inman steamship line, to the Board of Trade, published to-day, admits that he has given up all hope of ever hearing from the City of Boston. He reiterates his disbelief in the stories that she was overladen, and ascribes her loss to collision with an iceberg.

THE QUEEN

Has returned to Windsor.

THE BOLTON CRIME.

Another Clinton, one of the Bolton masqueraders, died suddenly this morning. On his death bed he disclaimed the crime imputed to him.

DICKENS' CHRISTIANITY.

The *Tablet*, Roman Catholic organ, today has a long obituary article on the late Charles Dickens. The writer denies Dickens' christianity.

NAPOLEON.

The Emperor's health has improved, though he still suffers considerably. He presided to-day at the Council of Ministers.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

A Passenger Train Breaks Through a Bridge—Three Persons Killed and a Large Number Wounded.

By Telegraph to the [Pittsburgh Post.]

BOSTON, June 16.—There was a fearful accident on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, between Royalston and Athol, to-day. The train going west broke through the bridge. Mr. Johnson, the popcorn man and two others were killed. John Murphy, seriously wounded; Wm. Elliott, baggage master, seriously wounded; A. C. Doolittle, of Gardner, leg broken; A. S. Whitcomb, mail agent, seriously wounded; Miss L. S. Butterock, of Royalston, injured in the head; Wm. Foster, engineer, injured in the head; Master Theodore Jones, head slightly injured; P. S. Young, Nettie Whittaker, Alice B. Mather and Mrs. Sally Fish, slightly wounded; —— Jones, the fireman, seriously wounded; Mrs. Charles Dean, slightly; Angeline Latters, slightly; Hattie King and infant, faces hurt; R. Waterman, while assisting at the wreck, had his leg hurt.

Surgeons were on hand, and every attention was shown to the wounded. The engine and three cars were wrecked.

THE SÆNGERFEST.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.)

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The North American Sængerfest called a business meeting this morning at headquarters Turner Hall, Steincamp, presiding. Important business was transacted, including the striking from the roll all the Societies in arrears and not present at the Fest. Sixty-four Societies, represented by two delegates each, were present. The place for the next annual meeting is now under consideration. Cleveland and St. Louis are the foremost in preference, with the chances in favor of the latter.

At a meeting of the members of the Bund this morning, a new Constitution was adopted. Meetings will hereafter occur every two years. Competitive singing is specially provided for. The other changes are not important.

A commission was appointed to examine cases of delinquent societies that go out under action this morning.

This evening as the watchman at the Sængerfest building was lighting the gas, the flame came in contact with some of the decorations, which took fire. The flames were extinguished with damage no more serious than the destruction of two or three flags, but the consequences were very serious. The fire alarm was turned on, and the engines were quickly on the spot. As the latter were approaching, a horse, attached to a buggy, took fright, running over four persons. Mrs. Wolf was so badly hurt that she will probably die; George Hartley, six years old, was dangerously injured in the breast; Wm. Otto, same age, was seriously hurt, and Mrs. Otto, while attempting to save her boy, received some injuries.

The audience at the closing of the concert to-night was large though less than the preceeding evenings. The entertainment opened with the first movement of overture to Mendelssohn's "Calm Sea," which was executed still more successfully than last night. Next followed chorusses by individual Societies. The Louisville Frohsinn sang "Beautiful Rhine." The Sandusky Maennerchor "The German Meese," both were heartily applauded. The Cleveland Maennerchor sang "A Turkish Drinking Song," receiving an encore. The Wooster Maennerchor sang "The Forest Prayer," which was also encored. The orchestra performed a larghetto from Beothoven and an adagio movement from "Columbus."

The Clevand Gesangverien sang "The Water Lily," and were encored. The Columbus Maennerchoir sang "God be Thou With Me," and the Arion Diswestens, from St. Louis, sang "The Wanderer's Ostefeuer," both receiving and deserving enthusiastic applause. The Bund closed the vocal part of the performance with "This is the Day of the Lord." The grand orchestra then executed the allegro movement to the "Columbus" symphony, and the musical part of the great Sangerfest of the great North American Sangerbund was concluded.

The total receipts to the concerts have been about $20,000.

GENERAL HAPPENINGS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

GOLD

Closed in New York yesterday at 112¾@112⅞.

SHIPPING NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

QUEENSTOWN, June 18.—The steamships China and the Queen, from New York, have arrived.

BOSTON, June 18.—The steamer Etna, from Liverpool, has arrived.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 18.—Passed out, the sloop of war Savannah, with naval cadets.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—The ship Express, which sailed from Logas, Guinea, many months ago for this port, unexpectedly arrived here yesterday. She had been given up for lost and a portion of the insurance paid.

The captain of the vessel which arrived here yesterday reports having fallen in with an abandoned bark of about 1,000 tons, in latitude 43:30 north, and longitude 24 west, the name of which could not be made out.

LONDON, June 18.—The shipping *Gazette* is confident that money will be undisturbed by the recent advance in grain.

The minature steamer City of Ragusa is repaired, and only awaiting a fair wind to take a fresh start for New York. She rides at anchor in Cork harbor.

A DEAR OSCULATION.

Newton Suberland's wife recovered $2,000 in the Supreme Court, this city, from John Deeson for kissing his wife's hand against her will.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—A. B. Woodcock, late Postmaster at Piedmont, West Virginia, was arrested here yesterday by a special agent of the Post Office Department, for embezzling money of the United States, he was committed to await the action of the grand jury.

HOMICIDE.

A colored man named James Lewis, was killed by a butcher named Charles Rose, who threw a knife at him with fatal effect because he refused to work for him.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 18.—A reward of ten thousand dollars is offered by the Merchants Bank for the arrest of the perpetrators of yesterday's robbing.

WASHINGTON.

General Gleason's Case.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

The President to-day nominated Roger S. Green Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

FINANCIAL.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the week are $737,357; for the fiscal year to date $175,643,883; coin in the Treasury, $109,767,595; coin certificates, $34,094,000; currency balance, $21,556,988.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Boutwell will probably return on Monday; Belknap is expected to-night, and Commissioner Delano arrived last night.

LOST AND PERISHED.

Advices from New Mexico report the death of Lieutenant Drew, who perished by being lost on the mountains, while endeavoring to reach Pojare. All his party except one man returned safely, but suffered considerably.

THE CROPS

Of the Navajoe Indians will be short by reason of the drought. The Mescalero Indians receive the propositions to go on their reservation favorably.

INDEMNITY.

The Spanish Government has consented to arbitrate the question of indemnity for the seizure and detention of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, and the matter was referred to a committee consisting of one person on each side, who will select an umpire. The State Department selected J. C. Williams, of the shipping firm of Williams & Guion, New York, and Spain will probably select a prominent Spanish merchant. The Spanish Government is said to indicate a sincere desire to settle the claim. The crew also have claims.

THE WEST.

Accidents and Crime—The Cheney Trial—The Oregon Election—A Democratic Victory—Red Cloud.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The case of the city against the Independent Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of New York to compel the payment of two hundred dollars annual license, levied on foreign insurance companies for doing business here, was decided to-day in the Criminal Court in favor of the city. This was a test case, and will decide sixty-seven other cases of the same character.

Richard J. Lockwood, an old and prominent merchant, and a resident of this city since 1839, died this morning.

John Naughton, a workman on the new building in process of erectiog on Fourth street, fell from the fourth story this afternoon, and was instantly killed.

CHICAGO, June 18.—H. C. Bailey, living at No. 16½ Aberdeen street, committed suicide yesterday by drowning himself in the lake. His body was recovered today. Financial troubles were the cause.

A lad, named Merrick, was instantly killed this morning by being thrown from a train, and run over by the cars. He was one of a large number of children going on a Sunday-school excursion on the Illinois Central Railroad.

Red Cloud and his party arrived here this P. M. He will leave for his Western home on Monday morning.

George Henderson, while attempting to jump on a Hyde Park train, was thrown under the cars and run over, and so badly injured that he died in an hour.

On Monday last Frank Bouhrer and Peter Dietch, brothers-in-in-law, got in a fight at a dance house, when the former was stabbed, and died last night from the effects of the wound.

An unusual number of serious casualties occurred here yesterday.

The Bishop of Illinois has postponed the trial of the Rev. Cheney till the 27th of July, the time of meeting of the Supreme Court, which has to decide the injunction case. The bishop left for Europe Thursday. He was summoned to Paris by the sudden illness of his daughter.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Returns from sixteen counties in Oregon give Wilson, Democrat, for Congress, sixty majority. It is estimated that his majority in the State will amount to two hundred and seventy-five. A majority of the Legislature is probably Democratic.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—The President of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Sleeping Coach Company applied for an order against the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, restraining the Pullman Line Sleeping Coaches on the Indiana Central Division.

SALT LAKE, June 17.—A gentleman just arrived from Omaha reports as follows: On Wednesday, the 15th, as we approached Platte river, the engineer discovered a band of Indians, about three hundred, crossing the track. As the train approached the Indians began to yell. The engineer, supposing they were about to attack the train, put steam on and then dashed through the crowd, killing thirteen Indians.

—It proves that something was said after all in the Vermont Convention when the woman's suffrage article was submitted, for Mr. Field, of Brattleboro, said: "Mr. President, in regard to this proposal of amendment, I hope this Convention will exemplify the eloquence of silence. I trust that the vote will now be taken, and that in voting, members will use the soft and gentle tones appropriate to the proceeding." The vote was then taken, and resulted, as appears upon a careful count of the list of yeas and nays, in yeas, 1; nays, 223.

—A San Francisco excursion party discovered while on their return that their steamer was drifting out toward the heads, and some of them, on going to the wheel house, found the officer at the wheel too drunk to perform his duty. They displaced him and put a deck hand in his place. They then went below and found the engineer also intoxicated, the boilers without water and in a critical condition. They installed a new engineer, let off the steam, lowered the fires and finally filled the boilers, got up steam and came safely into port.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

A Man Dies Suddenly in His Room on Butler Street—An Inquest Held—The Verdict.

A very sudden death occurred at the boarding house of Mrs. Rosa Faas, on Butler street, opposite the Citizens' Passenger Railroad stables, on night before last.

A German, named John Sirvin, who worked in the capacity of a hostler in the stables, ate a hearty supper about six o'clock on Tuesday evening, and was about the stables in his usual health until nine o'clock, when he went to his room. In about an hour his room-mate and bed fellow also retired. Upon going into the room he found Sirvin lying upon his face apparently sound asleep. He went to the bed, and striking him a slight tap with his open hand and told him to lie over on his own side of the bed. Receiving no reply he went round to the other side of the bed and lay down and went to sleep.

At one o'clock Conductor Walton, of street car No. 32, and whose car was the first to go out yesterday morning went to Sirvin's room to wake him, and found him dead. He was undoubtedly dead at the time the other man went to bed.

Sirvin had resided in the country for a few years, was aged about forty-five years, was of rather large build, free habit and robust health. He was unmarried. He is spoken of as sober and industrious, and it is thought that he had considerable money in his possession. But quite recently he had purchased a valuable farm in Missouri, whither he had purposed emigrating.

THE INQUEST.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Clawson impanneled a jury and held an inquest. The testimony was unimportant.

Dr. Jacoby made a *post mortem* examination, and the jury returned for their verdict. "Death from appoplexy."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Alfred Huidekoper, Esq., of Meadville, declines to allow his friends to bring him forward as a candidate for Congress. Mr. Huidekoper says he is in "full sympathy with the movement to get a body of men in Congress who will prevent the plundering of the National Treasury, and do away with the privileges and abuses that have grown up in the past," yet he prefers not to be a candidate. The man who takes such high grounds as Mr. Huidekoper occupies, the Venango *Spectator* pertinently remarks, could not reach a Republican nomination in the district.

BUTLER COUNTY.

The Butler *Herald* says: "A friend informs us that the growing wheat, rye and oats throughout the southern section of the county never looked better, and gives promise of an abundant harvest. The fruit also promises well. We think this may be said of the entire county. In some places the rye does not look so well, but all else looks remarkably prosperous."

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Fayette county must be healthy for propagating snakes. On the 31st ultimo Wm. Eberhart, of Nicholson township, killed four copperheads in moving half a cord of wood, the largest of which measured three feet seven inches in length. The same day L. W. Schnatterly, of the same township, had a desperate fight with a large black snake, finally dispatching it. It measured six feet seven inches in length.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

The Kittanning (Armstrong county) *Sentinel*, of Thursday, says: On last Saturday night a man by the name of Greenwood, a blacksmith, who lives with his sister near Lawrenceburg, shot a man by the name of Alex. Fleming, Jr., formerly of Plumcreek township, in this county.

It appeared that Fleming had been paying some attention to Greenwood's sister, contrary to the wishes of the latter, and had been forbid visiting the house in which she lived. Greenwood went home on Saturday night last, and finding Fleming there, ordered him out of the house. The sister, it is said, told him to remain, when an altercation ensued resulting in the shooting of Fleming, who only lived but a few minutes, as the bullet penetrated his breast and vitals.

Greenwood has been arrested, and was lodged in the jail of this place, on Monday morning to await his trial.

The remains of Fleming were taken through this city to his former home in Plumcreek township, for interment.

The sister of Greenwood, it was reported, had poisoned herself; we understand, however, that this rumor is not correct; but she is now under bail to appear as a witness at the next term of Court.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

THE Democracy of Clearfield county have nominated for Sheriff, J. J. Pie; District Attorney, Al. W. Walters; Commissioner, D. Buck; Jury Commissioner, J. A. Faust; Auditor, D. A. Wise.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

THE Radicals of Washington county have selected the following: For Congress, J. B. Donley; Assembly, D. M. Letherman, Wm. A. Mickey; Sheriff, John E. Bell; Commissioner, M. M. Brockman; Director of the Poor, Wm. Lindsey; Auditor, Joseph Linton; Jury Commissioner, James Walker.

WE HAVE some curiosity to know whether the Board of Health ever look around the various parts of the city to see what should be done for the preservation of the general health. If they do, they are certainly in no haste to apply the proper remedy. There are parts of the city where the streets and alleys are filthy to a fearful degree, and the fumes, and fœtid and noxious exhalations that offend the nostrils, are prophetic of cholera. In that part of the city especially, lying below Market street and Fifth avenue, in the direction of the Point, the narrower streets and alleys out-rank the Five Points of New York in their palmiest days.

WE are pained to announced this morning the death of Mrs. McClelland, the wife of Postmaster J. H. McClelland of this city. She was the daughter of Rev. John Black, D. D., one of the pioneer preachers in this city, who located here in 1778, and also the sister of Col. Samuel W. Black. She was a most estimable lady, a christian in every sense of the word and leaves a wide circle of friends to mourn her absence from their midst.

Gives Perfect Satisfaction.

The Weed Sewing Machine. Call and examine it at No. 116 Market street.

Grand Field Trial of Mowing Machines in Westmoreland County—A Challenge and How it Ended—Champion Again Triumphant.

For some time past a challenge has appeared in the Westmereland papers from the agent of the *Clipper Mower*, to all other machines, to a field contest on the farm of the McKeown brothers, some four miles from North Washington, to come off on the 20th of June. From some cause or other the agents of the *Champion* and *Excelsior* were the only ones to make an appearance, although there were *Buckeys* and *Russells* in the immediate vicinity. After partaking of an elegant dinner, furnished free to all, by Mrs. McKeown, some three hundred farmers repaired to the field and the following machines were found represented and in readiness:

Clipper, built at Yonkers, by S. D. Lauffer, of Irwin Station.

Excelsior, by H. George, North Washington.

Champion No. 2, by S. Hare & Son, Pittsburgh.

Champion No. 3, by McCammeron, of North Washington.

It was insisted by the *Clipper* agent there should be a committee, to which the *Champion* agent did not object, but suggested leaving it to the crowd. After consultation, however, it was decided that each agent should select one man, who should add to their committee two or more, as desired. Mr. H. B. Long, of the *Champion*, selected Capt. Z. Gordon, of Northwest; Mr. Lauffer, of the *Clipper*, Mr. John Walton and Mr. George, of the Excelsior, John Thompson, Esq. These gentlemen readily agreed, and added to their number the names of the following intelligent, disinterested farmers: H. Rowe, J. H. Hamilton, James Geer, Conrad Harvy and J. H. McKeown, who immediately allotted each machine its piece to mow. The grass was heavy, and in some places badly lodged, but the work done by any machine was superior to that of the scythe.

The committee after carefully witnessing the operations of all competitors—noting speed, width of swarth, smoothness and evenness of cutting, labor and tire of teams, &c., awarded the first honor to Champion No. 2 (a combined machine) and No. 3 as the best single mower. They took into consideration durability, *strength* and general mechanical construction and awarded as above, the only dissention being the desire of one of the committee to see the ground raked off, to which John Long readily assented. *Eight* Champions were sold on the ground, one to one of the committee of a competing machine and two others to members of committee. This is a great triumph for the Champion as it was in a region but little known and on ground chosen by the challenger. The decision was upon *real merit* as the Champion has always relied on. It is proper to add that Messrs. Copeland & Ross, of Parnassus, are agents for that portion of Westmoreland county and they and all other agents of the *Champion* will respond to all challenges. je24:1td&w

Verdict in the Loughran Homicide Case.

The jury empannelled in the case of Nicholas Hoffman, charged with the murder of Thomas Loughrau, having received the charge of the Court on Monday evening, and retired to deliberate upon a verdict, came in about ten minutes to ten on Tuesday morning, and through their foreman announced that they had agreed upon a verdict of "not guilty." The prisoner was then discharged by proclamation. Hoffman was warmly congratulated by a number of his friends as he left the Court room.

A Voice from the Kitchen.

Upwards of thirty professed cooks, many of them hailing from the best hotels in the United States, have voluntarily come forward and pronounced Rand's Sea Moss Farine the finest article for puddings, custards, blanc mange, cream, jellies and other favorite items of the dessert that has ever come under their notice.

So much for the palatability of the new element of food.

A still greater number of distinguished physicians and scientific chemists indorse it as a nutrient of the highest class; while every housekeeper who uses it admits that it is full fifty per cent. cheaper than maizena, farina, corn starch, or any other preparation from corn or the cereal grains.

The new food staple is manufactured, under a patent, by the Sea Moss Farine Co., 53 Park Place; and in view of the above established facts, it is not surprising that their extensive machinery is kept running night and day to supply a demand that is rapidly becoming universal. mw&sw.

The Weed

Sewing Machine is the best and simplest made. After once trying it you will be convinced. For sale at No. 116 Market street.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu.

It is with more than usual earnestness that we call the attention of our many readers and friends to the advertisement in another column, of this popular remedy. Earnest are we in mentioning it as the concurrent testimony of our scientific physicians, both of Allopathy and Homeopathe practice, and of our able and excellent druggists, that, as a curative agent for diseases of the kidneys and urinating organs, there is nothing to equal it.

It is known to all who have made medicine a study, that Buchu, in some form, has for ages past been used as a remedy for the above mentioned diseases.—*N. Y. Evening Post.* w&w:1t

Call at

No. 116 Market street and examine the Weed Sewing Machine—the best in use.

A Few Words of Weight.

"Do you mean to say, madam, that he has taken no other medicine?"

This question was asked the other day in relation to a young man, "the only son of a widow," who was then rapidly recovering from a state of absolute prostration, occasioned by chronic indigestion. It was asked by a friend of the family of the invalid's mother, Mrs. Kiernan, 96 Abingdon Square, New York.

The medicine referred to was Plantation Bitters. "I *do* mean to say it," replied Mrs. K.; "We had tried twenty other remedies before, without the slightest benefit; but we tried none afterwards, for the Bitters proved all sufficient."

The lady herself is the authority for this statement: and she further states her belief that the restorative in question is the best tonic and invigorator ever administered.

Twenty-five cents will buy a packet of Sea Moss Farine of your grocer or druggist, which, in ten minutes, will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, &c., &c. mws&w

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quoted daily by PH. R. MERTZ, Banker, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue:

GOLD	112
Silver	108
1881 Bonds	118
5-20 " 1862	112
5-20 " 1864	111
5-20 " 1865	111
5-20 " 1865, Consols	113
5-20 " 1867	114
" " 1868	113
" "	108

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

GOLD	112⅞
Silver	108⅛
1881 Bonds	118⅛
5-20 " 1862	111⅛
5-20 " 1864	111⅛
5-20 " 1865	111¾
5-20 " 1865, Consols	113⅝
5-20 " 1867	113⅜
5-20 " 1868	113⅝
1-40 "	106⅜

STOCKS.

American Express	46
Adams Express	66⅜
Merchants Union Express	
Pacific Mail	
Western Union	
New York Central	99⅛
Erie	
Reading	107⅜
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	97
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅛
Michigan Southern	90⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	100⅜
Northwestern Central	83⅛
" " " preferred	89⅜
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	
Chicago and North Western	
Gregory	
Panama	
Smith & Parmele	

EXCHANGE.	LARGE	SMALL
London, Sterling	5 54	5 55
Paris, Francs	22	24
Berlin, Thalers	82	84
Frankfort Florins	47½	49

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. E. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD			112⅝
United States 6s, 1881			118¼
" "	5-20s, 1862		112
" "	5-20s, 1864		111½
" "	5-20s, 1865		111⅝
" "	10-40s		106⅜
" "	5-20s, January and July, 1865		113⅝
" "	5-20s, " " 1867		114
" "	5-20s, " " 1868		113⅝
Due Coupons			
Union Pacific Railroad			87½
Central Pacific Railroad			92½
Ky. Pacifics			114¼
Superiors			

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Wednesday, June 23, 1870.

BUSINESS.—The market was not so active. There was less enquiry for the leading articles, in fact the excitement is pretty well over. Dispatches from Chicago and New York report a further decline in breadstuffs. The speculative movement has been a short-lived one. In this market we have no particular change to notice, the demand was principally confined to the wants of the legitimate trade. Bacon and Provisions—The firmness we have previously noticed continues, with a good local demand. The stock on hand is not a large one, and at the present rate of sales will soon be exhausted. The next enquiry is where can we obtain another supply. This, however, is easier asked than answered; the western markets have but little to spare. Groceries—The market was steady, with a good demand, more particularly for sugars. The abundance of the fruit crop has improved the sales of sugar very materially; the leading houses report a large trade for the season, and country orders still coming in. Butter—The market remains dull, although prices are no lower. The receipts were large. The principle enquiry was for choice roll, other kinds being a drug. Eggs—The receipts have increased, prices were weak and tending downward. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—The market may be termed active with a large enquiry for certain descriptions. Wheat being a large favorite at a further advance. White wheat is very scarce and wanted, one of the mills will pay 1 40 for a good article for all he can get in the next ten days. Red is also firm at at 1 25a1 26 per bushel; the receipts for the latter were fair. Oats are also firm with a good export demand; we are reported sales at 53c from wharf and depot and 53a54c from cars for shipment. Corn—The market is not an active one; buyers were shy and not disposed to operate. The stock on hand is not a large one; we quote nominally at 86a88c for car and shelled. Rye—The market is firm although not very active; holders are not disposed to make any further concessions in order to effect sales; we can report sales on the wharf at 90a95c as per quantity and condition. Barley very dull, in fact nobody appears to want the article at present.

ASHES—The market was not very active, most of the sales being confined to the wants of the home trade; pots and, common, 3½c; refined, 3¾a4c; pearls, 9a9¼c; pots, 7a7½ c.

BUTTER—Dull. The supply exceeds the demand, and prices are weak, but not lower; we can report sales of fresh roll at 16a18c; fancy, 19a20c.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet; sales were made at 12½a13½c, as per quality and condition.

FLOUR—The market was a firm one with a good demand for home purposes. The receipts keep pace with the demand. The mills report a good business being transacted and so do the leading houses, of course. This looks healthy. The mills are buying up all the good wheat that is obtainable at good prices. The store rates for winter flours are, for good established brands, 6 25a6 75a7 00—most of the sales ranging from 6 00 to 6 50. The mill prices are firm but unchanged.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee 8@9c.

PEARL BARLEY—No 4, 5¼c per lb; No 3, 5¼c; No 1, 6¼c. Oat Meal—A and B, per lb, of 200 lbs, 10 00; half bbl, 100 lbs, 5 50.

LARD OIL—Extra No 1 is quoted at 1 25 for well established Western brands.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in active demand, and crushers are taking all that offers at 2 25. Nothing doing in clover or Timothy seeds.

BEANS—There is scarcely any inquiry and the market is dull and prices nominal at 1 50a1 75 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices: fancy, 5 50; No 1, 4 50; No. 2, 4 00; No. 3, 3 50; common, 2 50a3 00.

CARBON OIL—Market dull and prices very weak; we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 23a23½c per gallon.

CIDER—Market only moderately supplied; sales of sweet in good barrels at 10 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples may be quoted at 4½a5½c for fair to choice, and Peaches—Quarters, 5a7c; halves, 8a9c; pared, 16a17c. Blackberries, 12a13c. Pitted cherries, 23a25c per lb.

FEATHERS—Quiet and unchanged at 80a85c to the trade.

EGGS—The demand has fallen off. Prices are again weak and tending downward. We quote nominally at 21a22c per doz.

GROCERIES—There is a continued good demand for sugars, otherwise, the market is rather quiet. Cuba sugar, 10¼a11c; P. R., 10½a11c; New Orleans, 10½a12c; molasses sugars, 9¼a10c; crushed, 14½c; "A" coffee, 13¼c; "B" do, 13c; extra "C" do, 12¾c; "C," 12¼c. Coffee firm but unchanged, at 18½a22½c, for ordinary to choice Rio. New Orleans molasses, 80a85c. Rice, 8¼c for Rangoon, and 9c for Carolina.

HAY—The market is dull, the supply exceeds the demand. Sales from wagon and wharf were reported at a variety of prices, ranging from 9 00, 12 00a15 00, per ton.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky hemp at 167 00.

HUSKS—Corn husks 3a3¼c.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra is quoted at 1 25a1 28, and No 2 at 80a85c.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at 2 25 per bbl, and eastern at 1 75.

POTATOES—Sales Lake Shore peachblows at 65a70c per bush and new crop at 6 00 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Steady with a regular jobbing demand, and prices are maintained. Shoulders, 14c for plain, and 16a16½c for sugar cured; ribbed sides, 16¾c; short ribbed, 17c; clear, 18c; plain hams, 18c; canvassed sugar cured do, 21¾a22c. Lard 15¾a17c in tcs, and 18c in kegs. Mess pork 31 00. Dried beef 23a23¼c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Wednesday, June 23, 1870.

BUSINESS.—The market was dull. This, however, is no news to the general reader, and has been the situation of affairs for some time. The future of oil don't look very encouraging. The receipts of the raw material continue large by river and rail.

CRUDE.

Dullness and inactivity was the ruling feature. The soles were barely worth noting quotations: Spot, 11⅝c; June 11¾c; July could be obtained at the same prices. Sales 3,000 bbls in lots, in bulk boats, 11⅝c; sales 160 bbls, Parker's Landing oil, at 11¼c, being a decline.

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one, and prices continue weak and very unsettled. Quotations were: Spot, 26½c; June, 26⅝c; July, 26¾c; August, 27c; September, 27¼c; last four months, 27⅝c, buyers' option; all year was offered at 28¼c. Sales 2,000 bbls, sellers' option for June, 26⅝c.

DISPATCHES.

ANTWERP—Dispatches quote refined oil at 52 francs.

NEW YORK—The crude market is nominal at 14a14½c, sales last night, a settlement of contract 26c; and for July, 26⅝c; 8,000 first and last of August, 27a27½c, Philadelphia delivery.

PHILADELPHIA—Market active, 26½c bid for spot refined. Crude, 18¾a18¾c.

OIL CITY—Market is decidedly lower, sales at 4 10, and reported offers to sell at 4 05 for lower creek delivery. Strikes at Hickory help to depress the market. Oil City delivery nominal at 4 40.

TITUSVILLE—The *Herald* says: There was a moderate inquiry to-day and a decline of 5c at nearly all points. There is little disposition to sell among producers, and the amount of oil offering at anything less than yesterday's prices is very limited.

SALES.

2,750 bbls, upper creek, at 4 05.
500 bbls, upper creek, at 4 00.
1,000 bbls, Petroleum Centre, at 4 10.
1,000 bbls, lower creek, at 4 15.
500 bbls, lower creek, at 4 20.
500 bbls, at Rouseville, at 4 15.
350 bbls, at Rouseville, at 4 10.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Tuesday, June 21, 1870.

CATTLE.

The following are the arrivals by car loads, as taken from the books of Mr. McKown, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway:

ILLINOIS.	Cars.	OHIO.	Cars.
Sloss & Sellers	1	Wunder & W	1
Lee & J. Shoenberger	4	Greenwalt & K	4
Mooney & Bro	2	Trimerman & L	4
M. Varner	1	Neely & Bro	3
INDIANA.		Emerick & Co	1
G. H. Wells	1	D. Shattuck	1
		Strouse & Bishop	2
		J. Stem	1
Total number cars			24
Total last week			21

As will be seen from the above statement, there were four car loads, or about 76 head of cattle more than last week, yet the run of country stock from the neighboring counties was heavier than for some time past. We had on the market live stock from Washington, Mercer, Butler, Lawrence, and other western counties, making in the aggregate nearly 1,000 head on sale. The quality was of the poorer kind, consisting of thin, light cattle, and prices declined nearly ½c on them but for prime steers, which were scarce, a fair price was readily yielded. Owing to this state of affairs the market was a poor one. There were two eastern buyers in het cattle market this morning—Messrs. Aull and Cuffy—who bought very sparingly, the former purchasing six head of oxen, and the latter two car loads of the same class. There was also in attendance this morning a few Virginia stock raisers, and Mr. S. J. Chamberlain, a heavy live stock raiser of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, but owing to the high price of cattle they did not invest. The reduction in freight tariff from Chicago, we understand, did not take effect in time for this market, but it will be made in time for the next market. The consequence was that the country cattle had the run of the market, as low prices could be accepted over those from Illinois. The following are a part of the principal sales:

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 50 head common to fine Pennsylvania and Iowa steers at 6a8c per lb.

Pulaski Mitcheltree sold 2 head heifers averaging 800 lbs, at 6c per lb.

Joshua Garvin sold 10 head country stock, common, at 4½a6c per lb.

Thomas Bingham sold 18 head Mercer county stock, at 5a6c.

J. W. Unger sold 12 head country stock at 5a6c.

T. B. McBride sold 11 head Ohio stock at 6c.

Peter Fairley bought 6 head medium stock at 8c.

N. Carr retailed 20 head at 6a6¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market for sheep was fair this morning, compared with former markets. The run of sheep was variously estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200 head, and was rather in excess of the demand, which was confined to our own butchers; not a single eastern buyer was known to be in the market. The butchers took hold rather freely, and very few remained in the pens unsold at the close of the market. The prices ranged for good sheep from 4½c to 5½c per pound, and for common, $2 00 to $2 25 per head. Below will be found some of the principal sales:

J. Rinn sold 89 sheep at 2 75 per head.

J. F. Auburn sold 101 Lawrence county at 2a4¼c per lb.

P. Mitcheltree sold 112 Lawrence county sheep at 2a4c per lb.

J. Shaw sold 40 Lawrence county sheep at 4¾c per lb, and 30 lambs at 2 00 3 25 per head.

S. A. Vandiver sold 218 at 3 00a4 00 per head, and 75 lambs at 2 00a3 00 per head.

HOGS.

The hog market still continues devoid of anything worthy of note. There has not been a sale of a round lot for some time, nor is there one expected until after the heated term. Some forty or fifty head were retailed during the week at prices ranging at 9¼a10c per pound.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Flour dull and unchangod; family 5 75a6 00; extra, 5 50a5 75 and super fine 5 00a5 25. Wheat dull at 1 30a1 25; the advance and speculative demand in other markets had no influence. Corn very dull at 88a90c the latter for shelled. Oats dull at 55a60c the latter for choice white. Rye, 90ca1 00. Cotton unchanged; middling at 20¼c. Tobacco is in demand; 269 hhds at 5 50 to 43 60 for common trash to choice bright leaf. Whisky dull at 96ca1 00 for patent and the old process. Provisions dull and nominally unchanged. Mess pork, 30 50. Lard, 15¾a16c for prime steam and kettle rendered. Bulk meats dull; shoulders offered freely at 11¾c and sides at 14¾c; bacon dull and held at 13¼c for shoulders and 16¾a17c for sides; sugar cured hams, 22c. Candles unchanged. Linseed oil, 1 10 and dull. Lard oil, 1 15a1 18. Gold, 112⅜ buying. Exchange dull at 1¼ to 1 1-10 discount buying.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Tobacco lower at 7a8¾c for planters' lugs; 7½a9c for common leaf; 9¼a10¼ for medium dark do; 12a20c for fair to good manufacturing. Cotton dull at 20a20½c. Hemp unchanged at 140a175 for undressed. Flour held firmly and buyers holding off with small transactions; sales of fall superfine at 4 35a5 00; X, 4 75a5 00; XX, 5 25a5 50. Wheat very firm; No 2 fall, 1 15a1 18; No 1 do, 1 22a1 22½. Corn unchanged at 82½a85c for mixed; 85a90c for yellow; 92c a1 00 for fair to choice white. Oats unchanged at 55a56. Whisky held at 1 03.

New York Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Flour closed 5c better, with a fair export demand for shipping grades. Wheat quiet and firm at 1 27 a1 29 for No 2 Chicago; 1 35a1 38 for No 2 Milwaukee, and 1 48a1 50 for winter red western. Rye closed a shade firmer. Oats steady at 62a64½c for western, and 68a69½c for Ohio. Corn steady at 93ca1 00 for new mixed western. Pork dull; for Mississippi, 30 60 asked; 30 50 bid. Beef steady and quiet. Cut meats steady with a limited demand. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet; sales of 250 tierces prime steam, at 15c; July to August 31, 6¼c. Eggs dull at 21a22c.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—Bagging firm and in good demand at 40c. Cotton dull; middling, 20c. Flour—demand light; extra family, 5 50. Grain nominal and prices unchanged. Provisions quiet but unchanged; prices ruled at yesterday's quotations—hams, sugar cured, 21a22c. Whisky—raw, 1 02a1 03. Butter 15c. Eggs 16c. Tobacco firm; sales 311 hhds at 5a7¾c for low leaf to medium bright wrappers.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, June 22.—Flour steady. Wheat 4@5c better and fairly active; No 2 White Wabash, 1 57; No 1 White Michigan, 1 48; regular, 1 40; Amber, 1 31; No 1 red, 1 34; No 2 do, 1 29a1 29½. Corn dull and unchanged; No 1, 88c; No 2, 86c; yellow, 91c. Oats quiet; No 1 is held at 57c No 2 nominal. Freights dull at 4c to Buffalo, and 7c to Oswego.

Detroit Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, June 22.—Flour—Market unchanged. Wheat dull, heavy and lower; No 1 red winter is offered freely at 1 28; sales of No 2 at 1 23. Corn lower—No 1, 90c, No 2, 88c. Oats dull and lower; No 1 State, 57c. Rye dull at 90a95c for No 2 and No 1. Barley market bare and nominal. Petroleum dull—crude, 5 20; refined, 23¼c.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 red, 1 26a1 26½; No 2 do, 1 22. Corn dull and 1c lower; No 1 mixed, 89c; No 2 do, 87c. Oats lower; No 1 State, 56c, Rye quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.)

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsetted at 1 23½ for No 1, and 1 20 for No 2. Oats firm at 51c for No 2. Corn and barley nominal. Rye easier at 88c for No 1. Freights nominally unchanged.

Oswego Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

OSWEGO, Sune 22.—Flour unchanged; sales 2,200 bbls. Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club held at 1 30a138. Corn quiet.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to The Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Flour firm and in good demand. Spring what extra family 5 50a6 75; Wheat higher, Pennsylvania red, 1 47a1 50. Rye 1 05a1 10. Corn advanced, No 2 mixed western 1 06a108. Oats steady. Provisions held firmly and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 18½; Refined 26¾c. Whiskey dull, 1 05a6 00 for western iron.

Memphis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—Cotton quiet at 20c; receipts 131, exports 69. Flour quiet 5a2c. Cornmeal dull 4 60. Corn dull mixed 95ca1 00; white 1 05a1 12½. Oats quiet, 65c. Hay 20 00a21 00. Bran dull, 19 00a20 00. Lard, 17a18½c. Pork quiet, 30½a31; Bacon—shoulders, 13½c; sides, 16½a18.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Flour quiet and steady; receipts light. Wheat dull and lower; western $1 40a1 50. Corn dull and lower; white $1 18a1 21; yellow, $1 12a1 14. Oats dull at 65a66c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky improved in demand $1 04a1 05.

New Orleans market.

By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling, 19¾c; sales 200 bales; receipts, 87 bales; stock, 81,912 bales.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet and firmer; extras, 4 50a6 25. Wheat active, and 1a1½c higher, closing at 1 19a1 19¼ cash; 1 21½ seller July, for No 2 this afternoon, dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand; No 2, 81¼a83¼c cash; 83¼a84¾c, seller July, closing quiet at 82¼a82¾c cash; 84¾c seller July, this afternoon, quiet and steady; 82c, seller June; 84c, seller July. Oats ¾a1c higher, and closed steady at 51c for No 2. Rye 2c higher, closing at 83a84c for No 2. Barley dull and nominal. Highwines quiet and firm at 1 00 for iron bound. Provisions firmer and more, and unchanged. Hogs active and easier; sales at 8 25 a 8 75 for common to choice. Cattle quiet at 5 00a 8 25 for butcher's to good smooth shipping steers.

MARRIED.

JAMISON—HERRON—At the family residence, Union Avenue, Allegheny City, on Thursday evening, June 16th, by Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., THOMAS JAMISON and ISABELLA HERRON.

BENDER—McCONNELL—On Thursday, June 16, in the Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church, by Rev. R. Lea, Mr. ABNER S. BENDER and Miss MARIA McCONNELL, both of Pittsburgh.

MCMASTER—THOMPSON—On Thursday evening, June 16th, 1870, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Howard, Mr. GILBERT MCMASTER and Miss ELLA G. THOMPSON.

FENDERICH—GENG—On Thursday, June 16, 1870, by Rev. Carl Weltershausen, Mr. HENRY N. FENDERICH and Miss SALLIE GENG, both of Allegheny City.

WALTON—YOUNG—On Thursday evening, June 16th, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 331 Penn street, Pittsburgh, by Rev. J. H. Young, GEORGE E. WALTON, M. D., of Cincinnati, and MARION, daughter of the late William Young.

HILL—HUNKER—On Thursday, the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John A. Gray, assisted by Rev. T. H. Hann, Mr. WILL M. HILL, of Pittsburgh, and Miss LIZZIE A. HUNKER, of Allegheny.

BOYLE—GEYER—On Thursday, June 16th, 1870, by Rev. C. W. Smith, C. C. BOYLE, Esq. and Miss KATE GEYER, both of Allegheny City, Pa.

CALLAHAN—MCLAUGHLIN On Thursday morning, June 16th, 1870 by the Rev. Father Phelan, J. H. CALLAHAN, Esq., of Allegheny City, and Miss ELLA MCLAUGHLIN, of Pittsburgh.

MAXWELL—FRIEND—On Thursday evening, the 16th instant at the Third Presbyterian Church, by Rev. F. A. Noble, Mr. EDMUND L. MAXWELL to Miss MARY H. FRIEND, both of this city.

HASELTINE—WILLIAMS—On Thursday evening, the 16th instant, at the Third Presbyterian Church, by Rev. F. A. Noble, Mr. B. B. HASELTINE, Jr., to Miss LIZZIE W. WILLIAMS, daughter of Judge Williams, both of this city.

MARTIN—WESTCOTT—On Thursday, June 16th, 1870, by Rev. Father Stewart, at St. John's Catholic Church of Clyde, New York, JOHN F. MARTIN, of Pittsburgh, and MARY R. WESTCOTT, of Clyde, N. Y.

DIED.

POWELL—On Thursday afternoon, June 16, 1870 at 5 o'clock, ELLIS BROOKE, twin son of D. E. and Emma M. Powell, aged 4 months and 11 days.

ENNIS—On Thursday evening, at 8½ o'clock P. M., KATIE ENNIS, aged 2 years, 3 months and 2 days.

FORSYTHE—On Tuesday morning, June 14, 1870, at 1 o'clock, S. FRANCES FORSYTHE, daughter of the late George Beale.

DOYLE—At Freeport, Pa., on the evening of the 15th inst., MARGARET, wife of Peter Doyle.

WEIGAND—On Friday, at 11 o'clock, P. M., JOSEPH, son of Franklin and Catharine Weigand, aged 2 years and 6 months.

HAILMAN—On Friday evening, June 17th, Mrs. CATHARINE A. HAILMAN, relict of the late J. W. Hailman, in the 75th year of her age.

The Living Machine.

Injure the main spring of a watch, and every portion of the works become disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further, for as the weakness or other imperfection of the main spring is indicated on the face of the time-piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion if sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tell as plainly as written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ* whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be *the one thing needful*. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopœia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesale and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

PLANING MILL MEN AND OTHERS—TAKE NOTICE—The undersigned has letpatent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vestical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or showing of the joints by v tion of the weather on the lumber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect pannels as cheaply as by the ordinary tooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weatherboarding.

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents to-wit:

To G. A. Mundorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in said county.

To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.

To McKee & Douglass, shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Alex'r McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Alleg